FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OLADE SUBMITS PLAN FOR OIL EXPLORATION CONTRACTS

PA260158 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0017 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Quito, 23 May (EFE)--The Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), with headquarters in Quito, today announced that it has submitted for the consideration of the 25 member countries of OLADE a basic study that might lead to the signing of risk contracts in oil exploration.

OLADE says in a report issued here that "future oil prices and an increase in demand are serious threats to Latin America's economy." The report also says that the region is short in hydrocarbons; that 70 percent of the energy consumed is obtained from oil and that this situation is not going to change. For this reason, "oil will continue to be the main source of energy, regardless of whatever success is obtained in developing a substitute."

The report mentions an increase in the search for oil in the region: "As the center of interest for the transnationals, this region does not intend to continue giving away the lion's share that these companies automatically take."

For this reason, oil industry experts of the region have contributed their opinions which will allow OLADE to assist countries of the region in signing risk contracts. "The purpose of this is to encourage countries to increase exploration activities under conditions which will guarantee them effective control of their resources and establish for investors an equitable profit percentage," the OLADE report states.

The conditions for granting assistance regarding contractual relations are contained in the basic study that OLADE has submitted to the 25 member countries for consideration. The purpose of this is to "meet the risks of exploration, development and exploitation of hydrocarbons in countries granting these concessions, to defend our sovereignty and to organize a special comprehensive mechanism which will prevent incidents of political involvement that could result from any conflict between the parties."

The study also mentioned "the need to determine the exploratory period and reversion of areas, either passing to a period of production or returned because there is no production." According to the new study, the risk is taken exclusively by the companies which have the contracts "because the state does not assume any loss if oil is not found and cannot be exploited on a commercial scale." The companies are reimbursed for what they invest and will receive a reasonable profit in money or goods, according to what each country has decided, if they find oil.

LAES MEETING OPENS TO COORDINATE POLICIES

PA241714 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2225 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Caraballeda, Venezuela, 23 May (LATIN)--Representatives of 23 countries of the Latin American Economic System (LAES) today agreed to adopt measures to step up regional cooperation and coordinate Latin America's position in international bodies and with third countries.

The Latin American Council, the top LAES consultative body, is holding its sixth regular ministerial meeting here. It has made progress toward approving a lengthy final report. The meeting was opened yesterday by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, and today it elected Costa Rican Fernando Berrocal Soto as LAES' deputy permanent secretary by acclamation.

Berrocal, a 35-year-old lawyer, will assume his post on 16 June. He said today after his election that "LAES was born to build Latin America's unity. However, it was born under the historical commitment that unity is not built with declarations or idealistic goals but with tangible deeds, through reality embodied in objective, tangible and negotiable goals couched in economic terms and bearing in mind their political consequences." The council reiterated the need to coordinate Latin America's position regarding the international negotiations to be agreed to during the special UN General Assembly scheduled to begin 25 August.

For this purpose, a regional coordinating meeting will be held in New York to discuss the basic topics on the agenda of the special UN meeting scheduled to arrange a new round of North-South negotiations. LAES will ask its members to hold consultations in order to take the necessary action, including the calling--through the permanent secretariat--of a consultative meeting to discuss the international negotiations prior to the beginning of their substantive stage.

According to another decision included in the final report, the Latin American Council agreed to adopt the conclusions of Latin American government experts about an overall preferential trade system for developing countries, cooperation among governmental foreign trade organizations and the establishment of multinational marketing enterprises of developing countries.

The LAES meeting agreed to ask its permanent secretariat to continue to provide counseling to the governments of member countries and Latin American groups in New York and Geneva on problems connected with the code of conduct for transnational enterprises and international regulations on the transfer of technology until the conclusion of the respective negotiations.

LAES plans to call a meeting of government experts of all member states in New York at a date still to be set to review the new version of the code of conduct for transnational enterprises.

The LAES members expressed their pleasure with the success achieved by the committee for action on the manufacture of fertilizers and certain other basic raw materials when it created the first multinational enterprise under LAES' aegis. The enterprise, Multifert, S.A., will market fertilizers. It was created in April.

The extensive final report, drafted during the preparatory stage of the meeting of the Latin American Council, will be approved tomorrow at ministerial level.

Cuban Official Condemns Blockade

PA251920 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Manuel Torres, vice minister [as heard] of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, has charged that our country and other Latin American countries are the butt of many acts of aggression by the U.S. Government. He stressed that Washington's aggressive policy is the main cause of the problems ailing the nations in the area and their efforts to achieve real independence.

Torres headed the Cuban delegation to the Sixth Latin American Economic System Council meeting which closed in Caraballeda, Venezuela, yesterday. He told the participants how important it is to approve a resolution condemning the continuation of the U.S. blockade against Cuba which was imposed in 1962. He also noted the need to continue cooperating with Nicaragua's reconstruction.

DETENTION OF JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES DENIED

PY232242 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2033 GMT 23 May 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 23 May (NA)--A judicial source reported today that the 26 members of the Jehovah's Witnesses religious sect who were taken to the 21st precinct office of the federal police following a police operation in the Palermo area were never arrested, but "only delayed" a few hours and later released.

The judicial source categorically denied that indictments were issued against the Witnesses after they were caught during a religious observance in an apartment at 2050 Araoz Street in this capital.

THREE UNIONS ANNOUNCE FORMATION OF JOINT COMMISSION

PY222252 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2044 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 May (NA)--According to union leader Angel Estevez of the Traveling Sales Representatives Association three labor organization agreed today to unite by creating a temporary commission of the General Labor Confederation (CGT). They have also decided to dissolve all symbols now in existence.

The announcement was made this afternoon. Estevez also said that the three organizations--the National Labor Commission (CNT), the Commission of 25, and the Commission of 20--will appoint four representatives each in order to form a "Commission of Unity" which will bring the new organization into existence.

AGRICULTURE SECRETARY ASSESSES FLOOD LOSSES

PY201829 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0024 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 19 May (NA)--Jorge Zorreguieta, agriculture and livestock secretary, announced tonight that an early estimate has revealed that the flood has drowned 13 million cattle and sheep in Buenos Aires Province. He added that according to an early estimate, 10 percent of the country's total herd was lost: 7.4 million calves and cows and 6 million lambs and sheep.

Zorreguieta called a press conference last night in order to explain neasures adopted by his secretariat to grant special credit for the relief of flood-affected producers.

He pointed out that the amount of wheat planted and the crop area in Buenos Aires Province will be reduced by 10 percent over a total area of 5.5 million hectares. Planted areas will be reduced to 500,000 or 600,000 hectares. There are also other important crop losses.

CAVANDOLI DEPARTS FOR YUGOSLAVIA, HUNGARY

PY252132 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 24 May 80 p 4

[Excerpt] Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Col Carlos Cavandoli left for Yugoslavia and Hungary yesterday in response to invitations extended to him by his Yugoslav and Hungarian counterparts during their visits to Buenos Aires last year.

BRIEFS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT--Buenos Aires, 22 May (TELAM)--According to a report released by the Economy Ministry, the growth of Argentina's gross domestic product during the first quarter of 1980 was 3.6 percent higher than during the same period last year. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1510 GMT 22 May 80 PY]

GUEILER PRAISES EFFICIENCY OF PERUVIAN ELECTIONS

PY232216 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1922 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] La Paz, 23 May (LATIN)--Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler has emphasized the "efficient preparation" of the general elections held in Peru on 18 May as a step toward the construction of "democracy in the Americas." Official sources reported today that the chief of state sent a message to Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez expressing the satisfaction of the Bolivian people over the elections held in Peru. Gueiler said: "The solidarity of peoples who are brothers through blood and history is now being renewed in the search for democratic forms of government through which our societies are planning a future of peace, freedom and social justice." Bolivia will hold elections on 29 June 1980.

DEADLINE FOR REGISTRATION OF POLITICAL CANDIDATES SET

PY241428 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 May 80

[Excerpt] The deadline for the registration of candidates for senators and deputies has been set at 2400 on 30 May. Political fronts, parties and coalitions which fail to submit their list of candidates by this deadline will not be able to participate in the 29 June elections, in line with article 9 of the electoral law.

COMMANDER WARNS AGAINST TOTALITARIAN TENDENCIES

PY241901 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 May 80

[Recorded portions in quotation marks]

[Text] The Bolivian Armed Forces urge the preservation of the incipient democratization process in which the Bolivian people and all their institutions are engaged, according to Gen Armando Reyes Villa, commander in chief of the Bolivian Armed Forces. In his speech, the only one made during the ceremony held at the parade ground of Miraflores headquarters to commemorate the 151st anniversary of the General Staff, General Reyes Villa made an evaluation of the national status quo.

"Today as stormy clouds gather on the horizon, as confusion grows and as demagogues increase their attacks on the armed forces, it becomes necessary for the citizenry to be told once again that the people in uniform are not enemies of their brothers engaged in other activities aimed at attaining Bolivia's greatness."

In his speech, filled with political implications and references to the current democratic process, General Reyes Villa said that some of the statements made by politicians concerning the role of the armed forces are unscrupulous. "In these times of great concern when the interests of the country are being unscrupulously manipulated, the armed forces reiterate their sincere call to make the unity of all Bolivians a fact and not a mere wish. Domestic peace and the security of Bolivian homes do not rest on temporary and self-seeking compromises which are forgotten as soon as they are made, but on the firm will to guanantee the validity of order, freedom and respect for the laws which have always guided the life of the country."

General Reyes Villa also discussed other aspects of the country's status quo. He outlined the important role of the armed forces and rejected any kind of threat against the nation's guardian institution. "The armed forces strongly reject and condemn the hasty actions of those who believe the nation's guardian institution is a threat to Bolivia's peace and order."

Further on, he warned those who attempt to disrupt the incipient democratic process by saying that the armed forces will not become subservient to totalitarian regimes, as is the desire of some politicians. "The armed forces and the nation as a whole would be unable to survive in the midst of an atmosphere of disregard for basic rights. If Bolivia were to be ruled by a despotic regime of a totalitarian nature, it would lose its freedom forever and the nation's guardian institution would become a mere militia at the service of anti-Bolivian ideologies.

"Therefore, the Bolivian Armed Forces view with growing concern the actions which are being undertaken in the name of democracy, only to destroy it later. The armed forces view with great attention the development of activities laden with hate which confuse the political situation where it would seem that true republican attitudes characteristic of previous ages have disappeared, leaving the path clear for the most unbridled ambitions."

General Reyes Villa also paid homage to those who created the General Staff. During the ceremony several officers were decorated with the Order of Jose Miguel Lanza. Among them were Gens Armando Reyes Villa and Luis Garcia Meza.

ARMED FORCES, PEASANTS REAFFIRM JOINT PACT

PY241904 Paris AFP in Spanish 0351 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] La Paz, 23 May (AFP)--High-ranking officers and the entire supreme command of the armed forces today attended a peasant rally held in San Jose, a town in Cochabamba Department. to reaffirm the military-peasant pact. Gen Armando Reyes Villa, commander in chief of the Bolivian Armed Forces; Gen Luis Garcia Meza, commander in chief of the army, and other high-ranking officers stressed that "we Bolivians do not need foreign political doctrines because we have attained our maturity as a nation and thus we support nationalism as the correct behavior." The rally heard many statements against political leaders, and one of the peasant leaders indicated that "the politicians must not be allowed to come into rural areas because they are demagogues." The town of San Jose is located approximately 420 km southeast of La Paz.

MINISTER EXPRESSES DISAPPOINTMENT OVER ANDEAN PACT RESULTS

PY222239 Paris AFP in Spanish 2045 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] La Paz, 22 May (AFP)--Bolivia is "very disappointed with the results obtained in the Andean Pact," Bolivian Integration Minister Fernando Salazar told AFP here today. He added: "We Bolivians have a great integrationist spirit, but the other nations seem to take advantage of this good spirit we always show and cast us aside when subregional integration measures are implemented." Salazar said that "the automotive integration program is the most recent example of the poor results achieved by our country in the process of Andean integration." The Bolivian minister reiterated his government's concern over the poor results achieved by Bolivia in the integration process and indicated that "we are studying in detail the diagnosis we have made in order to act appropriately."

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DEBT--The president of the Senate Finance Commission has reported that Bolivia only has $216 million due for payment as amortization of its foreign debt, and that this will be refinanced in London. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 8 May 80 p 11 PY]

OIL PRODUCTION--Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB) has reported that crude oil production during March of this year reached 755,417 barrels, which is an average of 25,180 barrels daily. Production between January and March reached 2,214,194 barrels. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 9 May 80 p 1 PY]

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAHR ARRIVES

PY261943 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1808 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Brasilia, 26 May (LATIN)--According to local diplomatic sources, Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr arrived here today to lay the foundations for an agreement which will allow his country to cut down its trade deficit with Brazil.

Pahr, accompanied by his wife and an entourage made up of representatives of the main industrial and banking corporations of his country, was met by his Brazilian counterpart Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro with whom he started at noon today the first of the two scheduled working meetings.

The Austrian foreign minister will meet tomorrow with Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo and will hold talks with the Brazilian ministers of transport, industries and commerce, mines and energy, and planning.

According to diplomatic sources, Pahr's main objective is to find a way to reduce his country's trade deficit with Brazil. According to official statistics, in 1979 Austria imported from Brazil $62.7 million and exported only $27.9 million worth of goods.

During his meetings with Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, Pahr will discuss international policy issues such as detente and disarmament, the North-South dialogue and bilateral relations.

Pahr will stay in Brasilia until Wednesday morning when he will leave for Rio de Janeiro and later Sao Paulo.

PARAGUAY'S STROESSNER TO VISIT GOIAS ON 31 MAY

PY262351 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Itamaraty has reported that Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner will attend the Goias State agricultural and livestock exposition next Saturday in response to an invitation extended to him by Governor Ary Valadao. The exposition will be dedicated by President Joao Figueiredo on Saturday.

SARAIVA ANNOUNCES TRIP TO SOUTHERN AFRICA

PY240047 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 23 May 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro discussed today the visit that he will make beginning Tuesday to the countries of southern Africa, explaining that with this trip he is seeking to consolidate diplomatic relations between Brazil and those nations.

He also stressed that this visit will have an important historical significance, because it will be the first time that a Brazilian foreign minister has visited southern Africa.

Saraiva indicated that he will make a stopover in Zimbabwe, formerly Rhodesia, where he will meet with Foreign Minister Simon Muzenda.

Discusses Trip With Newsmen

PY261757 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 May 80 p 5

[Excerpts] Brasilia--During a press conference which he granted to Brazilian and foreign journalists, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro denied the existence of military opposition to the trip to Africa which he will make next week.

"I have never heard anything about it," he said, "nor felt that there were doubts in this regard. I do not believe that there is any such thing because it is in the best interests of Brazil to have on the other side of the Atlantic independent neighbors predisposed toward cooperating with us in the same manner that we are predisposed toward cooperating with them. This cooperation could help strengthen the national security and the prosperity of African nations."

The minister also denied any kind of constraints caused by the presence of Cuban troops in Africa and reaffirmed that "Brazil's relations with Angola are straightforward." Thus there are no reasons to believe that there are constraints "due to the peculiar situation prevailing in that country."

"This is no contradiction," said the minister. "We do not interfere in each other's domestic affairs. Our motives for the visit are the best. I am not at all concerned about this situation. We try not to behave as teachers toward the African countries. We do not seek to justify their policies, we merely try to operate in an atmosphere of cooperation."

Guerreiro believes that his tour could serve to create a certain mechanism which would help encourage and strengthen the relations between Brazil and the four countries which he will visit: Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia [as published]. He also believes that the visit is proper because "no Brazilian minister has visited any of these countries with the exception of Education Minister Eduardo Portela who had done so under very special circumstances: he led the Brazilian delegation which attended the funeral of Angolan President Agostinho Neto. In the meantime, Angola has already sent several ministers to Brazil, Zambia has sent its foreign minister and also President Kenneth Kaunda himself, and the relations with Tanzania and Mozambique have been expanded."

Guerreiro said: "We have to begin reciprocating. Our relations with these countries are not based on their potential as markets alone. It is obvious that we are interested in the economic and commercial possibilities, however, I am not going there to arrange deals. This is not the goal of my trip. I am not going there with the preconceived idea of signing accords. We seek to make an evaluation and to exchange opinions with these countries."

Saraiva Guerreiro also denied that the goal of his trip to southern Africa is to allow President Figueiredo to carry out his mission in less "polemic" nations, during the trip which has been initially scheduled for next year [sentence as published]. Guerreiro stated that "this is not the objective. For the time being the only sure thing is that the visit will take place. The aim is to strengthen and encourage relations and the trip is one way to stimulate them. Anything else will be discussed in the future. The government believes that the fact that the visit will be useful and meaningful should be enough. It will prove the degree of improvement of these relations. There should not be too much speculation about the future."

The foreign minister recalled that Brazil does not base its actions on the idea that the African nations are "an extraordinary market." He said that these countries are poor but added that Brazil and Africa do not want to neglect each other.

According to the minister, the nuclear accord should not "take more than 2 or 3 minutes" of his talks in the FRG. He confirmed that in Bonn he will meet with the foreign and economy ministers. Furthermore, Guerreiro does not believe that European businessmen are as concerned as the magazine THE ECONOMIST tries to make it appear. According to this magazine, there is some doubt about Brazil's capability to pay its foreign debt. He said: "The government feels that its credibility will be maintained and wishes to continue inspiring confidence."

Guerreiro indicated that the FRG Government played no role whatsoever in the strike of Santo Andre, Sao Bernardo do Campo and Sao Caetano metalworkers. One of the journalists asked whether the subject will be discussed in Bonn and the minister said: "Brazil does not have to give satisfaction and it is quite probable that no one will ask anything. No one would have the effrontery to question us."

OUSTED METALWORKERS LEADER SAYS STRUGGLE TO GO ON

PY261548 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Luis Inacio da Silva, nicknamed Lula, believes that he is the true representative of the metalworkers of Sao Bernardo and Diadema, and even though he no longer presides over the union, the struggle will go on. Directly from the area of Santo Andre, Sao Bernardo do Campo and Sao Caetano [ABC], Radio Bandeirantes journalist (Jose Roberto Marquez) relays to us the following interview:

[Begin recording] [(Marquez)] This reporter is now going to interview the former president of Sao Bernardo metalworkers union, Luis Inacio da Silva, who together with the entire ousted leadership participated in the meeting held this Sunday at Villa Euclides Stadium which was attended by approximately 15,000 workers.

Tell me, Lula, what were the main issues discussed at this meeting with the workers?

[Da Silva] At this meeting we merely analyzed the current status of workers. We made an evaluation to prove that we are ready to continue our struggle to attain our goals. Neither the police harassment nor the imprisonment of the members of the commission which negotiated the salaries has made us surrender.

We believe that the workers have not discontinued the strike; the workers have just agreed to a truce to reorganize themselves. [Words indistinct] We will try to make up committees to hold talks with employers and government officials. We believe that dialogue could help us resolve [words indistinct] stemming from the decision of the regional labor court.

Thus, our struggle will continue at full speed. As of next week, we will be meeting in the church from 0800 to 2000 and we will be at the gates of the factories talking with the workers as we have always done.

[Question] Lula, what is your opinion of the project to divide the metalworkers union?

[Answer] I think that it is another bad joke of Labor Minister Murillo Macedo. With it he has shown to the Brazilian workers his true face. Although he says that this would be a democratic thing to do, I would like to point out that in any country where there is free unionism, there is a single organization which coordinates the nationwide struggle of the workers. Thus, when the government tries to divide the metalworkers union, it is merely trying to destroy what is currently the most representative union in Brazil. Therefore, I believe that the workers will say "no" to any proposal which the labor minister may make in this regard together with [words indistinct] leaders.

[Question] Lula, can you tell us what the ousted leadership of the Sao Bernardo and Diadema metalworkers union will do now?

[Answer] The first step will be to start contacting the firms tomorrow to find out their positions on the situation. [passage indistinct] Tomorrow we will begin at the church, as we did last year, from 0800 until 2000. There we will discuss union affairs; we will investigate, organize meetings, analyze internal problems and find solutions for them, as if nothing had happened.

The labor minister says that I cannot act as a metalworker leader: Well, I have never viewed myself as a metalworker. Even though a fascist law does not allow me to hold any post within the union, the support of my comrades is much more important to me than any law, thus I believe that I am still the president of the union, the true legal representative of the workers. [end recording]

Meeting With Figueiredo Sought

PY261549 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] According to the ousted president of the Sao Bernardo do Campo metalworkers union, Luis Inacio da Silva, a commission of ousted metalworkers leaders is being organized. He indicated that this commission will go to Brasilia in order to seek a meeting with President Joao Figueiredo. However, according to government house, President Figueiredo does not plan to meet with any commission appointed by the ousted leaders because he feels that they have no legal status in view of their removal from office.

COMMENTATOR FORESEES NEW U.S. INTERVENTION IN IRAN

PY241630 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 May 80

[Newton Carlos commentary]

[Text] A new attempt is being made to mediate in the affair of the U.S. hostages who are being held in Iran. The Vatican has already tried to mediate and got nowhere. Now it is the turn of Felipe Gonzalez, vice president of the Socialist International. He will try to meet with Iranian President Bani-Sadr and also with the Ayatollah Khomeyni, which will be much more difficult.

These attempts at mediation (?reflect) a general concern, especially Europe, with regard to the possibility of new developments in the crisis between the United States and Iran. Europe [words indistinct] disaster of the U.S. rescue operation and fears that President Carter might authorize other military operations against Iran.

The U.S. electoral campaign is approaching its peak in the race for the White House and will be resolved in November this year. The majority of U.S. voters ever increasingly favor harsh measures against Iran. In his struggle for reelection, President Carter is acutely aware of the feelings of the majority of Americans. This is why there is fear, especially among the Europeans, that the crisis between the United State and Iran could have serious developments. This has led to repeated attempts at mediation.

Felipe Gonzalez, vice president of the Socialist International, has little chance of success. The efforts of the Vatican have failed due to the inflexibility of the Iranians--namely of the Ayatollah Khomeyni. Everything seems to indicate that the crisis between Iran and the United States will give us many headaches and will cause much fear. Just recently there was some talk about an aborted coup against the Iranian regime and the Americans are bound to be accused of participating in it.

BRIEFS

TRADE DEFICIT--Rio de Janeiro, 23 May (AFP)--The Finance Ministry has reported that the Brazilian trade deficit during the first 4 months of this year was $1,823,000,000. During this period, Brazilian imports totaled $7,242,000,000 and exports $5,604,000,000. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0418 GMT 24 May 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS ARRESTS OF JOURNALISTS, OTHERS

PY232339 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2155 GMT 23 May 80

[All names as received]

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 23 May (LATIN)--It was officially reported today that four persons, including two journalists and a woman, were arrested last Tuesday on charges of engaging in subversive political activities.

According to the report, Jose Maldawsky and Jorge Mario Soza, reporters; Jaime Terefino, graphics technician; and Maria Gonzalez, who does not have a profession, will be put at the disposal of the appeals court.

Maldawsky is a contributor to the magazine HOY; Soza is a former director of the now-defunct newspaper EL SIGLO, which was an organ of the Chilean Communist Party (PCCH); and Tarfeno was a bodyguard of Luis Corvalan, the exiled PCCH secretary general.

The four arrested persons were accused of clandestinely printing the bulletins LIBERTAD and ANTIFASCIST UNITY.

DEFENSE MINISTER BENAVIDES VISITING FRANCE

PY231841 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Chilean Defense Minister Cesar Raul Benavides is currently in Paris. According to reports of foreign news agencies, General Benavides will meet with officers of the French armed forces. He will also visit French military industries.

BRIEFS

TRADE SURPLUS FIGURES--Alvaro Bardon, president of the Chilean Central Bank, has stated that foreign trade has registered a $43-million surplus in the first 4 months of the year, but that it is expected that by the end of 1980 this surplus will turn into a deficit, since imports will increase. The Central Bank report states that so far exports have amounted to $3,353,000,000, which represents a 60-percent increase over the same period in 1979, and that imports have amounted to $1,665,000,000, which is 50-percent more than the same period last year. [all figures as received]. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 May 80 PY]

TRADE WITH FRG--It has been reported that annual trade between the FRG and Chile at present amounts to $826 million. Chilean sales to the FRG total $558 million, and the remaining $268 million cover Chilean purchases from the FRG. Chile buys industrial equipment, machinery and vehicles, whereas the FRG buys copper and nontraditional items such as wood and cellulose. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 May 80 PY]

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION--Mining Minister Carlos Quinonez has stated that Chilean crude oil production will increase by 58 percent in 1980. Minister Quinonez said that it is believed that this year Chile will produce 1.9 million cubic meters, of which 1.1 million cubic meters will be extracted from the seabed and 800,000 cubic meters from land. This year's production will represent an increase of 700,000 cubic meters over 1979's production. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 May 80 PY]

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS 2-DAY VISIT

PA232129 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Bogota--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto today ends a 2-day official visit. He was able to resume the dialogue with the Colombian Government and was promised that Colombian Ambassador Fernando Navas will return to Managua soon. Navas was recalled in the wake of the conflict over the alleged Nicaraguan sovereignty over the San Andres and Providencia Archipelago and the Roncador, Quita Sueno and Serrana cays.

The Colombian Foreign Ministry took advantage of the occasion to reiterate the Colombian possession over the territories in question and to state that there is no possibility of dialogue regarding this. The rigid position of the Colombian Government did not seem to discourage the priest and foreign minister, who said that the important thing was to resume the dialogue.

D'Escoto, who was accompanied by young officials of the Sandinist government, met with President Turbay and Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Varga.

Colombia ratified its full sovereignty over the territories in the Caribbean which are claimed by Nicaragua without any valid rights, the Foreign Ministry announced. A Foreign Ministry communique reported that Colombia reaffirmed the government stand noting that no negotiations are possible between the two countries concerning the sovereignty of the San Andres and Providencia Archipelago and the validity of the Esguerra-Barcenas Treaty. The communique maintains the government stand, saying that the public treaties are intangible and that the respect for international law is the irreplaceable base for the relations between the two states.

DEFENSE MINISTRY SAYS NO CHANGES IN COMMAND FORESEEN

PA231933 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Bogota--The defense minister, Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, today said that for the time being no changes are foreseen in the structure of the high command of the armed forces. He noted that reports published by certain news media that the commanders of the military forces as well as the armed forces commander had asked to be retired and were awaiting a government decision are not true. In the communique issued today the Defense Ministry notes that regarding the retirement of senior officers and generals of the armed forces, the only ones foreseen are those requested by Brig Gen Fabio Arturo Londono Cardenas and Brig Gen Luis Felipe Estupinan Fuertes of the National Police. The Defense Ministry stresses that no changes are foreseen in the military commands.

STUDENT DISTURBANCES, OCCUPATIONS CONTINUE

PA231902 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Bogota--Violent street disturbances to protest an increase in transportation fares and university reforms continued last night in Bogota and other cities. In Cali the police and army clashed with angry students several times. At least 2,000 soldiers have been placed on alert. The troops had to use teargas when a group of demonstrators burned a government vehicle near the university while the clashes were at their worst point. Many persons were injured on both sides and many students were arrested. There were also sporadic clashes in Ciudad Kennedy, on the outskirts of Bogota, between students and policemen. Police captured several demonstrators, including Ivan Cepeda, president of the federation of students of the special district, today on the 4th day of disturbances.

In Santa Marta police reported that groups of students promoted street disorders yesterday after a large demonstration was staged to protest the bad public services and the hike in fares.

Finally, in Aipe, Huila Department, a group of high school students took over the cathedral, demanding that the departmental government solve their school problems immediately. Moreover, 14 students were still held by the Huila police. They were arrested during demonstrations in Neiva early this week.

Cali University Occupied

PA230435 Paris AFP in Spanish 0348 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 22 May (AFP)--Three thousand students today occupied the Universidad del Valle, the most important university in the west, despite the temporary suspension of activities as a result of disturbances. The university students have entrenched themselves inside the installations and from there are harassing the public forces, which control the main roads leading to the university.

The students are pressing for academic demands and protesting against the recent hike in urban transport fares.

Meanwhile, the municipal authorities have announced they will not hesitate to impose a curfew if the tense calm prevailing in the city after 4 days of disorders is again disturbed by the rioters, who have burned 6 vehicles and stoned about 100 others. Five high schools have been closed until Monday and there is heavy police and military vigilance in Cali's main streets.

Some Security Measures Lifted

PA242102 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] The authorities today lifted the strict security measures taken in Bogota, Cali, Medellin and Barranquilla as a result of the violent street disturbances staged by students and professional agitators who were protesting the urban transport fare hikes. Calm returned to the four cities last night and the police commanding officers decided to lift the measures today.

It was reported in Medellin that strict surveillance continues in (La Ceja) where rioters caused disturbances on Thursday leaving one dead and many injured. In Bogota the pertinent judges on Monday will prosecute several people who were arrested during the rock throwing incidents in the southern part of the city. The National Defense Ministry at noon reported total calm throughout the national territory.

Nationwide Strike Called

PA252025 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Bogota--High school and university students today declared a nationwide strike to protest the arrests of students in several cities.

Leaders of the movement said the mobilization will take place Thursday. It was called a national drive at first but it was agreed to redesignate it later as a strike to make it more belligerent. The students will formally ask the authorities to release those arrested for protesting the increase in urban bus fares. A student spokesman said 60 students are being held in Cali.

ECUADOREAN TEAM TO PARTICIPATE IN MOSCOW OLYMPICS

PA232111 Paris AFP in Spanish 1858 GMT 23 May 80

[Excerpts] Quito, 23 May (AFP)--It was confirmed here today that Ecuador will participate in the Moscow Olympic games by competing in five categories.

The Ecuadorean delegation will be headed by Sabino Hernandez, president of the Ecuadorean Olympic Committee [COE], and Alejandro Velasco Ponce, COE secretary general.

COE President Sabino Hernandez said that the Ecuadorean delegation will depart for Moscow on 1 July.

Hernandez said that Ecuador will participate in the games by the decision of the local Olympic committee and added that there will be between 70 and 75 delegations from various countries in Moscow.

In trying to avoid the political issue, Hernandez added that each country has its own viewpoint regarding the conflict in Afghanistan.

The Russians always tried to organize the best games in history and I understand that the Americans are trying to eliminate this aspiration, Hernandez added.

In conclusion, the COE president said that in the end, each country is free to analyze the political reasons for itself.

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES MILITARY COUP ALLEGATIONS

PA260006 Paris AFP in Spanish 1418 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Quito, 25 May (AFP)--Ecuadorean National Defense Minister Gen Marco Subia has denied the statements made a few days ago by a congressman about a military coup. The country, the minister said, is aware of the democratic conviction of President of the Republic Jaime Roldos. Therefore, he added, there is no room for any comment in this regard.

Deputy Jaime Damerval, of the Nationalist Revolutionary Party, said a few days ago that there are plans in the country to establish a dictatorial triumvirate composed of President Jaime Roldos and Generals Richelieu Levoyer and Medardo Salazar Navas, who have important military posts.

The defense minister said: The charges made by a given legislator about certain generals of the republic thinking about creating a triumvirate are only in the mind of that legislator. I believe, he added, that the armed forces now are dedicated only to professional military matters and it is precisely this change of policy in the high command that has permitted the armed forces to respect and to continue its respect for the Constitution and the laws of the republic.

The defense minister noted that the present military high command is composed of truly professional persons who have not needed any political resource to attain the positions they now have.

All this, he said, has determined that the high command of the three branches of the armed forces now have a clear professional awareness that is evident in their spirit of duty and in their proven military honor.

APRA REFUSES TO PARTICIPATE IN BELAUNDE GOVERNMENT

PY270347 Lima Radio America in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] has refused to participate in the newly elected government, turning down another invitation by President-Elect Fernando Belaunde Terry. This decision was made during an APRA convention which reappointed Armando Villanueva as party president. It seems that the new government will only be able to count on the participation of the Christian Popular Party, which placed third in the 18 May elections.

Popular Action sources said that the delay in appointing the new government's cabinet is due to the president-elect's determination to form a broad-based government to order to pursue common objectives.

MORALES BERMUDEZ CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT-ELECT

PY231700 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 May 80

[Excerpt] President Francisco Morales Bermudez has conveyed through military household head Col (Juan Zubiaga Alvarez) congratulations to the Popular Action founder and leader on his triumph in last Sunday's elections, as well as an offer to provide him with every assistance for a smooth transition between the revolutionary government of the armed forces and the constitutional government to be sworn in on 28 July. Colonel (Alvarez) visited Belaunde Terry yesterday afternoon at his apartment in the (Torre del Olear) Building on Camino Real Avenue in San Isidro.

President Belaunde told Colonel (Alvarez) that he wants to reciprocate General Morales Bermudez' courtesy by visiting him at the government palace.

BELAUNDE, MORALES MEET, HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

PY241524 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2719 GMT 24 May 80

[By Miguel Paredes]

[Excerpt] Lima, 24 May (LATIN)--President-Elect Fernando Belaunde Terry yesterday received the armed forces' public support and pledge, but the powerful American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA) rejected his proposal to form a cabinet from a "broad base." Belaunde, the winner of last Sunday's general elections, met yesterday with the chief of the military government, Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez, who reassured Belaunde that the armed forces will fulfill the task of transferring "power from military to civilian hands."

During a press conference held jointly by Morales Bermudez and Belaunde after their first meeting, General Morales said: "This political transference shows that Peru will undertake a new step in history with maturity--a stage in which both civilians and the military must build a great nation."

The president-elect said that when the armed forces hand over the government, the Peruvian people "will not be frightened, will not experience inconveniences, delays or uncertainties." He added: "Fortunately General Morales Bermudez has a generous and open attitude that will enable us to accomplish this transfer of power without any setbacks." He said that the "democratic transition" will be achieved through contacts between those who will have the responsibility to govern and the present government leaders who must hand over power on Independence Day, 28 July.

Both national leaders agree that Peruvians will be able to establish a stable democracy in Peru only through the understanding and unity of all Peruvians. Morales Bermudez said that Peru needs a government that has a broad base. "I am in full agreement on this issue with the president-elect."

PRESIDENT-ELECT VIEWS FOREIGN POLICY, ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

PY260303 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 24 May 80 p 1, 4

[Interview of Peruvian President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry by LA NACION special correspondent Luis Gonzalez Balcarce, at Belaunde's home in San Isidro District, Lima--undated]

[Excerpts] Lima, 23 May (by special correspondent]

[Question] Will there be a change in Peruvian foreign policy?

[Answer] Yes. We will emphasize our first priority: relations with the Latin American countries. We are interested not only in diplomatic relations but also in joint economic development, for example the coordination of the Andean group with the Amazon project and with the development of the River Plate basin.

[Question] And the alignment with the "nonaligned" countries, if I may put it that way?

[Answer] We will maintain it, not as priority number one but much subordinate to Latin American interests.

[Question] In the future bilateral relations between Argentina and Peru, what role will be assigned to the development of nuclear energy, a field in which much work has already been done?

[Answer] I believe the subject of nuclear energy is important, but one should not forget that Peru has many other sources of energy. This is probably the country with the largest potential for hydroelectric energy, because the Amazon River has its sources here. It has been estimated that we can multiply our present hydroelectric energy production a hundredfold. We have energy in the form of petroleum and natural gas with good future prospects, and we also have geothermal energy. Thus, we are not among the countries most pressed to look for other sources, but this does not mean that we are going to neglect the experience and possibilities available in this field.

[Question] In the field of domestic policy, will you possibly form a coalition cabinet?

[Answer] We are making efforts to structure the new government on that basis, but it is too early to speak of results.

[Question] I have four questions which I would like to condense into one. They all refer to the economic situation. I believe that Peru has a large foreign debt, that there has been a breakdown in sugar production, which used to account for up to 25 percent of foreign currency earnings, and that this product is now imported. I believe that fishing has deteriorated to such an extent that fish intended for domestic consumption are now being used to meet export commitments for fishmeal. And then there is the subject of petroleum. What are you going to do?

[Answer] Look here. In general, the country has a sound economy, because it has 12 products in very great demand throughout the world. They are not products for barter but products very easily sold, produced by mining, fishing and farming. That characteristic of the Peruvian economy thus permits us to feel optimistic.

Now, obviously there are problems in sugar production and fishing, but on the other hand mining is swiftly recovering lost ground, and I believe that incentives--copper, silver, gold, zinc, lead and other mining--will produce results. Peru has the advantage of being protected by the diversity of its production. Many mines which were closed have opened again, particularly gold mines, since the gold price is no longer frozen.

[Question] And the foreign debt?

[Answer] As you know, the rate of servicing interest payments has increased a great deal in comparison with the value of exports. When we were in the government we maintained it at 15 percent, which is a reasonable limit. Anything above 15 percent causes trouble for the country. We are told that next year it will be 34 percent, and that is much too high. In order to reduce the percentage it is necessary to increase exports. To this end there has been a great effort to stimulate nontraditional exports. There is also the possibility of an increase in the unit prices. So if we are lucky the 30-plus percentage may go down a little.

Mr Belaunde concluded by saying: "Do not forget to say that our cultural, political and also economic relations with Argentina will be very close. There has always been some exchange with Argentina, despite the distance."

We left the room, and in the lobby we saw the future first lady, Violeta Correa, cordially greeting a group of gentlemen.

BELAUNDE SAYS NEW ADMINISTRATION NEEDS OAS SUPPORT

PY261416 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1927 GMT 25 May 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 25 May (LATIN)--President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry has said that he hopes to get the support of the OAS members.

Belaunde, 67 years of age, who has become president for the second time, added that OAS support "is essential for the success of the government I am going to preside over."

The president-elect, leader and founder of the Popular Action (AP), which obtained the national majority of 43.6 percent--by unofficial count--in the elections held a week ago made these remarks to the OAS Public Information Office in Lima yesterday.

In answer to a question, Belaunde said that the first priority of his administration, which starts on 28 July and will end in 1985, will be greater rapprochement with the Latin American people and greater unity in the hemisphere.

He said: "This will be the first priority of our international policy which, naturally, will be highlighted by our desire to maintain the most cordial relations with all countries of the world."

Regarding international organizations, he said that these organizations are assuming an increasingly important role because the number of nations is constantly increasing. He said: "With 150 independent countries in the world, the voices of individual countries are not always heard, but the regional, continental or hemispheric groups have a great influence in channeling the demands, desires and hopes of the people."

CONGRESS TO INVESTIGATE CIA ACTIVITIES IN COUNTRY

PA270245 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0228 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 26 May (EFE)--The Venezuelan Congress today decided to investigate CIA activities in Venezuela.

The decision, adopted tonight by a majority of the Chamber of Deputies, was prompted by statements made by former President Carlos Andres Perez according to which, "there was CIA intervention in the country's domestic politics."

A chamber committee will conduct an investigation to determine the truth of Perez's statements. The motion agreed upon in one part states that "intervention by the CIA or any other organization constitutes an affront to national sovereignty."

SOCIALIST MOVEMENT CALLS FOR ANTIGOVERNMENT PROTEST

PA240014 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 23 May 80

[By Rosa Ines Sanchez]

[Text] Teodoro Petkoff, Movement to Socialism (MAS) president, announced that his party is going to promote a protest campaign against the government of President Luis Herrera Campins. Petkoff also said that socialism is a political and historical necessity which is the result of the need to have changes. Following are Petkoff's statements:

[Begin recording] [Question] Deputy Petkoff, what does MAS mean by calling a protest campaign against the government of President Herrera Campins?

[Petkoff] Exactly that, to protest the most negligent and inefficient government the country has ever had. This government has contributed to deteriorate the working class living standard. MAS will call the people to organize and promote the protest against a government that has seriously affected the interests of the majority of the population. We are going to issue a program of struggle containing several emergency measures of an economic and social nature on which the people can base their actions and strive for a better living standard. The country is facing a political crisis. Relations between the main political parties, Democratic Action and the Social Christian Party, are in a crisis. Besides, everything this government has done so far has turned out badly, and most of the time it does not do anything. The situation in the country is becoming rapidly and seriously worse.

[Question] Should we expect rallies and demonstrations against the government soon?

[Petkoff] We are definitely going to the streets to put in practice the constitutional rights of Venezuelans to demonstrate, organize and protest. [end recording].

DECISION TO ATTEND OLYMPIC GAMES CONFIRMED

PA232110 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1745 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 23 May (EFE)--Venezuela today confirmed that it will participate in the Moscow Olympic games. The decision, announced 24 hours before the deadline to accept invitations extended by the Olympic Organizing Committee, was confirmed by the official Venezuelan news agency, VENPRES.

ENERGY MINISTER CALLS OIL PRICE HIKE 'UNDESIRABLE'

PA230306 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 22 May 80

[Angel Mendez report]

[Excerpt] According to Energy and Mines Minister Dr Humberto Calderon Berti, an agreement has been reached with Italy, which includes the supply of larger amounts of oil as well as parallel agreements that will represent additional benefits for our country, since the possibility of opening the Italian market to Venezuelan products is being considered. Energy Minister Dr Humberto Calderon Berti provides the details:

[Begin recording] This area is truly important and (?falls within the framework) of a new bilateral commercial relationship between Venezuela and the oil-consuming countries.

We reached an agreement [words indistinct] which includes oil supplies, but within the framework of a much larger and more general scheme that leaves room for parallel agreements which represent additional benefit for Venezuela.

We are discussing the possibility of opening the Italian market to Venezuelan products and of Italian investments being made in Venezuela in areas where such investments might be suitable. A number of agreements are currently under discussion. All of them fall within the framework of what we feel should be Venezuela's way of conducting its international negotiations.

I think it has been shown so far that even though we are charging more for our oil, people have remained poor. They have not become rich. We are troubled and concerned over this and we must seek different, nontradit nal schemes.

I think in 1960 our main objective was [words indistinct]. But prices are dropping by themselves [words indistinct] and now it is necessary not to remain anchored in the past, defending prices like in 1960. New circumstances necessitate new schemes, new alternatives which require imagination and creativity in order to come up with different possibilities. That is what we are doint now.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] That is what we are doing. We are holding talks with them. [end recording]

The minister also commented on the oil price increase. Everybody knows our country has been the last OPEC member to increase its crude oil prices. According to Minister Calderon Berti, this was not desirable. Here are his statements:

[Begin recording] [Question] [Words indistinct] and on the eve of the meeting to be held in Algiers in June, what can you tell us?

[Answer] When Saudi Arabia raised its prices, we hoped that the rest of the countries would maintain their prices so that the price issue could be discussed directly at the regular conference slated for Algeria. But, in the wake of Saudi Arabia's price increase, there has been a price escalation. First it was Algeria, Libya and Indonesia. Then it was Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait and then us. So there has been a price escalation which I do not feel was desirable. The desirable thing would have been to wait until June to discuss the possibility of reaching a new price agreement at the Algerian conference. [end recording]

LOPEZ PORTILLO INTERVIEWED ON EVE OF VISIT TO FRANCE

LD231353 Paris LE FIGARO in French 15 May 80 pp 1, 3

[Anne-Marie Romero interview with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo: "France-Mexico--Historical Solidarity"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Following Valery Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Mexico in March 1979, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo begins a 2-day official visit to France tomorrow. We publish here an interview which the Mexican head of state gave our special correspondent Anne-Marie Romero.

"Above all, do not mention oil to him immediately."

This is the friendly and concerned advice offered by Mexicans when you prepare for meeting their president, Jose Lopez Portillo. In fact, skin-deep nationalism, both shame and pride resulting from the fact that they are of mixed ancestry, and proud contempt for the trade and impersonal relations imposed by the American "gringos"--all these complex feelings, which have shaped the Mexican people's identity, have now been crystallized around the new situation created by an extraordinary oil manna. Mexico is an oil-producing country. It does not want to be an oil country. And President Jose Lopez Portillo, who arrives on a 2-day official visit to Paris Thursday night, is certainly no managing director of some "Mexico Inc." He is the omnipotent leader, albeit elected for one 6-year term and ineligible for reelection, over a country with 70 million inhabitants, the second power in Latin America. And, above all, he is a Mexican concerned with his country's harmonious development.

As a statesman rather than a politician, with no personal fortune and no embarrassing past, he does not arouse any passions among the people, but nor has he any enemies. As a Mexican, he accepts contradictions--he is proud of his pure Navarrese origin but feels therefore even more bound to defend his compatriots' mixed ancestry with special vigor.

As a teacher and author of several books on his country, he likes to talk about it with both clear-sightedness and confidence.

In fact, last year, Jose Lopez Portillo submitted to the United Nations a plan for "improving the moral standard of energy exchanges throughout the world." So far, his plan has remained a dead letter.

"We are" the president explained, "a very representative example of the kind of relations prevailing between North and South because we have a 3,000-km border with the most typical northern country and because we ourselves are a very typical southern country. Our experience could be very helpful."

Indeed, the Mexican experience is unique. It is an experience derived from political stability asserted by 60 years of rule by the same party--the Institutional Revolutionary Party--through democratic institutions operating strictly in accordance with the Constitution. The sacrosanct myth of permanent agrarian reform, leftist pronouncements by the authorities and solidarity with all revolutions throughout the world--all this coexists here perfectly easily with a caciquism which oppresses the peasants, with dire poverty suffered by the majority of the population and ostentatious wealth enjoyed by a small minority. However, Jose Lopez Portillo does not find it at all difficult to justify the name and role of the Institutional Revolutionary Party.

"We have repeatedly stated that the fundamental secret of the Mexican revolution was finding a scheme for political participation which would turn revolution into an institution and make it possible to carry out revolution on the basis of institutions.

We have said that this permanent renewal which is expressed, for instance, in continual changes in the Constitution constantly shows us the path to follow."

For instance, last year, the head of state encouraged an electoral reform which enables the three opposition parties, including the Communist Party, to enter Congress for the first time.

With Jose Lopez Portillo you do not split hairs about the meaning of the word "revolution." "It was neither by chance nor as a result of any whim that the Institutional Revolutionary Party acquired its name," he says. "We lived here through the first social revolution of this century. It is this revolution which we want to keep alive, but institutionalized. In this way, all ideological currents can be expressed and political tensions can act, but we have given them an institutional outlet; we have recognized this struggle officially and we have eliminated the most serious formal causes of tension and possible subversion."

Indeed the Mexican head of state makes no secret of the fact that the open-door policy initiated last year was partly a preventive measure prompted by the desire to protect Mexico from contamination by the subversion prevailing in Central America, even though Mexico feels completely in solidarity with everything which is happening in that region.

"It should be realized that those nations, which are only beginning to become nations and acquire their own identity, are sufficiently mature to find their destiny by themselves, irrespective of the sphere of influence in which they find themselves. In any event, whenever a crisis arises, that influence presents them with only one alternative--a repressive regime. There is something dramatic here which I emphasize strongly whenever I can. The democratic world must realize that, unless economic problems in developing countries are resolved, those countries will remain in a situation marked by instability and complex compromises which, as a result of repression, will merely increase tensions and lead to real confrontation."

And what about Cuba? What role does it play? As we know, Mexico was the first country to recognize the Fidel Castro regime and has, on the whole, maintained friendly, albeit cautious, relations with its neighbor.

"Obviously, whenever you talk about Cuba's role in the region, you are bound to mention energy tensions. In fact, in order to be able to achieve self-determination, we first had to free ourselves of these tensions."

A 3,000-km scar

A statement which obviously refers to the United States, that reviled giant, "glued to us by a 3,000-km-long scar." "Fortunately," Jose Lopez Portillo stated, "this scar has now been healed."

Mexico's distrust of the two blocs is nothing new. As we know, Jose Lopez Portillo is an ardent champion of a multipolar world. But in view of the world crisis, can he still believe in it?

"Certainly," he stated, "in a period of crisis, attitudes harden. However, I would like to stress a point which I frequently mention: Crises involve both danger and opportunity. Danger consists of a kind of 'freezing' of the attitudes of all concerned, but opportunities arise precisely out of the solutions which it is absolutely essential to find in such situations.

"Manking now finds itself in such a situation--bipolarization and threats of confrontation foster so grave a danger that the very logic of the process will force us to find some other solutions."

Jose Lopez Portillor will discuss all these matters of common concern with Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Their meeting in Mexico last year appears to have started a sincere friendship. However, apart from the leaders' personality, Mexico and France have much older ties, of which Jose Lopez Portillo spoke warmly.

"There has been a historical solidarity between France and Mexico. First, because of the Latin warriors--as we could call those men--who played a very important role between our two countries. Modern and independent Mexico can be explained through such Encyclopedists as Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Montesquieu, with whom we lived through the French Revolution which, as everybody is aware, had an enormous influence on Mexico's development. Throughout the last century, French culture was added to the Spanish heritage, and the Spaniards themselves had taken root in a native soil. This contribution explains many of our sensitivities and influences. It explains the creation of a link, a system which opened a path for very friendly relations with France despite an imperial attack from which we suffered, by an adventurer whose name I do not wish to mention." (LE FIGARO note: An obvious reference to Emperor Napoleon III and the Mexican expedition).

Thirty months before the end of his term of office, this peaceful man who likes France but does not speak French, hates the United States and "speaks English as seldom as possible and never in Mexico" and calls himself an "atheist, albeit respectful of Christian morals," is rather pleased with himself and also pleased to have confirmed the country's revolutionary structure, that is, shown that the Mexican revolution is capable of adapting to changes and even initiating change. He is also pleased--and has said this--with the fact that he has maintained an 8-percent growth rate during the economic crisis.

"Quetzalcoatl"--the plumed serpent, god of all pre-Columbian civilization in Mexico, who linked the earth with the sky--has had a profound mark on Jose Lopez Portillo, who has devoted his latest book to him. But even though he evokes his national mythical hero, Portillo dismisses any comparison--"as a mortal man, I cannot accept such a notion," he says, but this former attorney, professor of constitutional law at Mexico University and currently president of the United States of Mexico, makes no secret of the fact that his ideas and writings have always led him toward the path trod by Greek philosophers in search of a solution to problems relating to the "equality among men and their rapid historical progress toward democracy, in search of a reconciliation between two imperatives facing any statesman, namely, power and fidelity to the philosophical ideal of freedom."

CONDITIONS OUTLINED FOR NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

PA221345 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Agreements to be signed by Mexico to obtain nuclear technology in exchange for oil will be subject to certain conditions: That the transfer of technology is effected in such a way as to permit Mexico to develop its own technology and that there be no supervision by any nation or representative of any international organization.

At the same time, based on this policy, Mexico will proceed over the short term to develop a nuclear reactor industry, including the processing of fuels and [words indistinct].

The foregoing was revealed during the national nuclear program sponsored by the National Institute of Nuclear Research and prepared by institute director (Salmo Acosta Alonso).

PANAMANIAN, NICARAGUAN LEADERS TO HOLD TALKS

FL221253 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1048 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Daniel Ortega, member of Nicaragua's government junta, has arrived in Panama City where he will hold talks with President Aristides Royo. One of the more important topics of the talks will be the issue of the aggressive U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean, which have been denounced by the Panamanian and Nicaraguan governments as a threat to the countries' sovereignty.

TAIWAN JOINS CANAL NEUTRALITY PACT

PA230451 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] President Aristides Royo received Taiwan Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung who presented a personal letter sent to President Royo by Chinese President Chiang Ching-kuo.

President Royo received Chinese Foreign Minister Chu in the presence of Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella and Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores. It was revealed that the letter contains the personal greetings of the Chinese president and informs the Panamanian Government that the Republic of China will sign the neutrality protocol of the Torrijos-Carter treaty.

President Aristides Royo and Vice President De la Espriella spoke with Foreign Minister Chu about the technical cooperation given to Panama in agricultural matters and also discussed other matters of interest to the two nations in the bilateral and international fields.

The meeting was held in the Yellow Room of the presidential palace.

Economic, Cultural Agreement

PA230452 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Panama and the Taiwan have improved their relations today with the signing of a joint communique and the instrument for joining a protocol on the permanent neutrality treaty and on the operation of the Panama Canal.

The documents were signed at the Panamanian Foreign Ministry by Panamanian foreign minister Carlos Ozores and Chinese Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung. In this manner China joins the list of countries that have joined the neutrality treaty protocol. These countries include the SRV, Bolivia, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Malawi and Honduras. These last countries signed the protocol during the period from March to May in this year while Vietnam signed last November.

The instrument will be sent by the Panamanian foreign minister to the OAS General Strength-Secretariat where it will join the other documents as stated in article 3 of the aforementioned protocol.

It was also learned that the joint communique establishes the mutual intention of ening and expanding economic and cultural relations between the two nations as well as increasing cooperation in the agricultural, economic and technical fields.

The communique also considers exchanging information related to small industries in search of advances in technical cooperation in this sector of the Panamaian economy.

HOUSING MINISTER TENDERS RESIGNATION

PA240157 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] After almost 5 years in office, Housing Minister Tomas Gabriel Altamirano Duque resigned from his post this afternoon.

Altamirano Duque's ministerial activities, which began in 1975 under the leadership of Gen Omar Torrijos, continued after October 1978, when Dr Aristides Royo inaugurated his administration. During this period, low-cost housing projects were advanced in Panama Province and in the interior. These had the greatest impact in areas such as San Miguelito District, with housing projects such as Santa Librada, Cerro Batea, Torrijos-Carter and Robero Duran.

In a note sent this afternoon to the president of the republic, Altamirano Duque states that he is resigning for personal reasons. Altamirano Duque's decision was immediately accepted by President Royo and Alvaro Guillen was appointed acting housing minister. Guillen has held the post of deputy housing minister since October 1978.

TEACHERS CALL OFF STRIKE WITH SIGNING OF RESOLUTION

PA232024 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 May 80

[Joaquin Ma:.son telephone report from Ministry of Education]

[Excerpt] The strike begun by educators 8 or 9 days ago ended with the drawing up of resolution 1041 dated 22 May 1980, which states:

The minister of education, in use of his legal powers, resolves:

Article 1. Application of paragraph C of article 18 and article 23 of resolution 361 dated 12 March 1979 is hereby suspended until the approval of the modification that will define and outline its content and application.

Article 2. The personnel board will draw up, for the approval of the minister of education, a draft modification. This draft modification must be presented to the consideration of the minister of education within a period of 30 days, which is extendable.

Article 3. This resolution will apply from the date it is signed.

Resolution 1041 carries the signature of Minister Gustavo Garcia de Paredes and Deputy Minister of Education Clara Nimia de Del Vasto.

COLUMNIST CONCERNED ABOUT FIRST CANAL COMMISSION MEETING

PA231938 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 23 May 80 p 4-A

[Luis Restrepo Rosas Column: "The First Meeting"]

[Text] I feel it is my duty to say something that all Panamanians should know. This should be known by all those who are struggling for complete liberation; by all those who have an inferiority complex and accept everything that the colonialist "Zonians" do, claiming that they are superior beings and that everything they do has to be accepted as a divine order, and by those who openly harbor the hope that the infamous DeConcini Amendment be applied to Panama. The latter want the soldiers and tanks of the army of occupation to invade Panama. They want Panamanians to be regarded as nobodies and therefore unable to live without the help of colonialist imperialism conceived by the "Monroe Doctrine" and "Manifest Destiny."

The two parties have agreed that the first meeting of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission will be held at the beginning of June.

That meeting will be vital to Panama because the two parties will define differences existing between the two countries, like: 1) duties and powers of the board of directors; 2) the relation between the board of directors and the U.S. Department of Defense; 3) the legal status of the Panamanian members; and 4) the legal status of the Panamanian chosen by the President of the Republic of Panama as deputy administrator of the Canal Commission.

At the meeting Panama should insist on the points contained in President Royo's unanswered letters to President Carter. Among other things, these letters contained Panama's objections to articles 96-70, which violate the treaty or which go over and beyond what was agreed on and are harmful to Panama's interests.

We are going to cite examples of some of these objections:

1. Placing in the hands of the U.S. secretary of defense the management of the commission, which should be in the hands of the board of directors.

2. The creation of posts for chief engineer and ombudsman. This is an administrative decision belonging exclusively to the board of directors and the administration of the Canal Commission.

3. Violating the principle of nondiscrimination established in the treaty by reserving the post of ombudsman exclusively for U.S. citizens.

4. Creation of a situation of discrimination by excluding the Panama Canal Commission from application of the Fair Labor Standards Act and legislating exclusively for the commission in regard to minimum salary and future pay raises.

5. Discriminating by creating a cost of living adjustment for U.S. citizens and not for Panamanians.

6. Empowering the President of the United States to decree on jurisdictional matters.

7. Limiting the financial responsibility of the United States in the management, operation and maintenance of the canal to income generated by the canal.

The Panamanian representatives must also bear in mind that President Royo recommended Guillermo van Hoorde for chief engineer and that a U.S. engineer can occupy that post only if it is proven that Van Hoorde does not meet the minimum requirements of the position and if there is no other qualified Panamanian engineer for it.

The Panamanian representatives should also be informed of everything that has been approved, especially as to policy from 1 October 1979 up to the time the meeting is held so that they can ratify, amend or reject.

Panamanians hope our representatives will go to the meeting well prepared so Panama's interests will be preserved.

LA REPUBLICA CAUTIONS AGAINST U.S. VIOLATIONS OF TREATY

PA260353 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 25 May 80 p 4-A [editorial: "The Proper Moment"]

[Text] According to previous agreements, the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission will hold its first meeting in early June. The citizens are aware of the fact that as a result of U.S. delaying tactics, this board of directors has not been officially integrated, a situation that has permitted violations of the Panama Canal Treaty. These violations were denounced at the proper moment by President of the Republic Aristides Royo, but his counterpart, in this case the U.S. President, has not given a satisfactory answer, instead maintaining a silence the Panamanians find worrisome.

President Royo, on behalf of the Panamanian people, objected to dispositions included in Law 96-70 approved by the U.S. Congress. That law violates the Torrijos-Carter treaty. According to distinguished Panamanian and international jurists, that law negates international law since it goes beyond what was agreed on in good faith and seriously affects the legitimate interests of our country.

In the face of this forthcoming meeting, it is suitable to point out some of the aspects that should be taken into consideration--before it is too late--by the Panamanian representatives on the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission. The first aspect is the legal status of these Panamanian representatives. Based on an interpretation of this law, the United States maintains that the Panamanian representatives must take an oath of loyalty to that country and that they must take the oath from U.S. officials. Panama maintains the opposite, considering that its representatives owe their loyalty to Panama and therefore must be sworn in by authorities of the Republic of Panama.

In his letter to the U.S. President, which was already sent several months ago, President Royo denounced the illegal interpretation that the United States wants to apply. The delay in constituting the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission has served as a pretext for the U.S. secretary of defense to consider himself as having exceptional powers to carry out functions that are in open violation of the Panamal Canal Treaty. In carrying out an obviously arbitrary policy and in interpreting the Panama Canal Treaty in a way that Panama considers illegal, the U.S. secretary of defense has taken in his hands the direction of the Panama Canal Commission. Based on illegal premises, the position of chief engineer has been created. This chief engineer has been assigned administrative functions that according to the Panama Canal Treaty are to be exercised by the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission. As a sequence to this illegal action, the U.S. secretary of defense created the "ombudsman" post.

But there is more. In an open policy of discrimination against Panamanian citizens, it has been decreed that the posts must be held exclusively by U.S. citizens. In this regard, it must be recalled that President Royo, based on his constitutional authority and the clauses of the Panama Canal Treaty, recommended a Panamanian for the chief engineer post. The recommended Panamanian, Guillermo van Hoorde, meets the requirements for the post. But the other side went on with the discrimination policy and, without even studying the credentials of the Panamanian engineer, chose a U.S. citizen for that important position created by means of Law 96-70 to hamper the correct execution of the treaty.

Panamanian employees of the Panama Canal Commission and other U.S. Government agencies in the Panama Canal area continuously denounce violations of labor laws, which they characterize also as violations of the Panama Canal Treaty. Meanwhile, private enterprises operating in military installations refuse to comply with Panamanian regulations on social security, taxes, the labor code, education tax, the equal salaries for equal work policy and so forth.

The national government must state this situation through the Panamanian representatives on the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission since only then will it be possible to eliminate all the arbitrary measures adopted during the delay to conform to the board of directors, whose official activities should have started on 1 October 1979, the day the Panama Canal Treaty went into effect.

There are official records on the fact that the Panamanian Government pointed out on time the delay policy adopted by the U.S. Government. The selection of the U.S. members of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission was delayed for several months. Then came a deliberately slow legislative process that further extended the delay period and now, after the approval of the appointees, days, weeks and months have passed by without the board of directors being installed, always as part of a definite objective of the United States: to maintain in the hands of the U.S. secretary of defense the direction of everything related to the canal, and to approve arbitrary and illegal measures to later try and force Panama to accept them as legal.

We have already pointed out that the Panamanian representatives on the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission must be well prepared so that when they go to the first meeting, to all the meetings, they can safeguard the legitimate interests of the republic. They must be duly prepared to reject all the illegal actions that have been carried out from 1 October of last year to the day of the first meeting. Otherwise, they will be put in a weak position that will prevent the amending or voiding of these illegal measures that President Royo and all the Panamanians have been denouncing as unacceptable to the nations' dignity.

It must be realized that the first meeting of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission will have a unique importance. It will be, perhaps, the most important of all since premises, policies and interpretations will be established in that meeting. At that meeting, Panama's policy--which must be one of valiant defense of the inalienable rights of the fatherland--will be established. A false step, an attitude of hesitation, a flaw in juridical discernment cannot be [as published] negative factors that surely will be used by the U.S. representatives who will certainly come well prepared to interpret the Panama Canal Treaty according to the interests of their country exclusively.

MATUTINO COLUMNIST BERATES PANAMA'S OLYMPIC PARTICIPATION

PA232241 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 22 May 80 p 4-A

[Commentary by Harmodio Icaza entitled: "A Dangerous Situation]

[Text] I was surprised to learn that the deputy director of the National Sports Institute [INDE] has decided that two Panamanian athletes can and will participate in the games in Moscow. The announcement is made with great nonchalance as if it were a matter of participating in a friendly game in Costa Rica or Colombia, without the slightest reference to the aspects involved in Panama's presence at the Moscow Olympics.

It is evident that no one at the INDE or the Olympic Committee has realized the importance of Panama's presence in Russia, even with a single athlete, regardless of whether or not he is an outstanding participant.

In spite of the much-touted independence or separation of politics from sports (which the Soviet Union now waves like a banner, following a long string of flagrant violations of this same principle), one must be realistic and properly evaluate our presence in Moscow.

The Russians have loudly proclaimed that the holding of the Olympic games in Moscow represents a consent and approval of their foreign policy. This has been said in their propaganda literature for the games. Therefore, we know from the start that everyone attending is in fact approving of the Afghanistan invasion. It is that simple.

We must emphasize that among the Central American countries, Panama has a greater claim to participation, since Panamanian athletes have obtained the essential international standing allowing them to participate. Costa Rica, although to a lesser scale, is also in this same position.

But we all know that so far, Panama has obtained only one medal with Lloyd LaBeach and therefore, as far as the sport is concerned, the Panamanian participation is not meaningful. However on this occasion, Panama's presence does have a political importance as never before.

For the Russians, with whom we do not have any links, our presence is of great importance, to the extent that we know that they are willing to supply air transportation, food and lodgings to all the Panamian delegation. There will be a Russian airplane in Havana that will fly all Latins participating in the games at no cost.

It is clear and evident that the additional expense that will allow the Panamanian presence has as its only purpose the exploitation of our presence in a spectacular manner. In other words WE ARE GOING TO BE USED for their political purposes. What makes things worse is that here in Panama, we are, or pretend to be, so naive that we do not even realize what is going on behind the scenes.

What a sorry role we will play. We shall end up like a monkey in a cage dancing naively to the tunes played on a Russian flute.

However, let us suppose for a moment that because of a false pride we reject the Russian offer, and in spite of our economic situation and the well-known policies to control public spending, some one is so irresponsible as to cover expenses from the public treasury. This will not keep the Russians from showing us off to the rest of the world as a Third World country that approves their foreign policy.

The unfortunate part of all this is that neither government nor sports officials show an awareness of the importance of what we are going to do, innocently believing that it is only a matter of games.

It seems to me that it would be monstrous if our presence in Moscow is understood as an approval of the bloodshed by a defenseless people crushed by the Russian boot.

COSTA RICA

COUNTRY TO PARTICIPATE IN OLYMPIC GAMES

PA232108 Paris AFP in Spanish 1525 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] San Jose, 23 May (AFP)--In a meeting held last night, the government council officially decided that Costa Rica will participate in the Moscow Olympic games.

The Costa Rican delegation will be made up mainly of the soccer team, which classified as area representative for the games.

GUARD PLATOON SENT TO BORDER AFTER INCIDENT WITH NICARAGUA

PA252214 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2050 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] San Jose, 25 May (ACAN-EFE)--A Public Forces platoon was sent to the Nicaraguan border in the wake of reports that a group of Sandinists had attacked several Costa Ricans.

It was reported today that Nicaraguan troops fired several machinegun bursts at a social welfare official and crewmembers of the boat which he was in.

A group of Civil Guardsmen was immediately sent to the area to investigate the incident. It was reported from the border area that no one was wounded by the Sandinist gunfire.

The Rural Guard representative in the area sent a note to his superiors claiming that similar problems with the Nicaraguans had taken place. According to the official, there have been several incidents, caused especially by drunken Sandinist troops.

CARAZO ANNOUNCES PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

PY240034 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 May 80

[Excerpt] President Carazo stated this morning that Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria has received from his post at the Interior Ministry.

Carazo regretted the departure of Mr Echeverria and said he hopes to obtain his cooperation when he needs it. Carazo said some news sources have wrongly presented Echeverria's departure.

This is what President Carazo stated:

[Begin recording] I would like to take advantage of the presence of the newsmen here to comment on some aspects related to the withdrawal of the interior minister--as I call the post--who is the public security and government minister.

He has resigned. He will leave the ministry in the next few days. I am going to beg him to be specific in this regard. I would like to say that he will be replaced by Mr Carlos Arguedas le Franc who until now has been the deputy minister of government. Harry (Wohlstein), who has been public security deputy minister, will be the deputy government minister.

Mr Carlos Arguedas and I will discuss in the next few days--while the ministry transition is being prepared--who will be the deputy public security minister.

This is my comment in this regard; I want to state my appreciation for the cooperation that the public security and government minister always gave me. I am sure that he will remain in touch with our activities as government people and that he will work for the development of programs and the solution of problems.

[Question] Mr President, it has been reported by some news sources that this was not a resignation but a dismissal.

[Answer] We know that some news sources always present facts in a twisted manner. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Minister Echeverria stated: I will dedicate myself to my profession. The fatherland can be served from any position. I have served it at difficult moments when difficult decisions had to be taken and I am leaving satisfied with what has been accomplished, he noted.

I am very grateful for the trust that the president and those in the government placed on me, he stated. I will rest for a few days, he added, and then I will return to my attorney's office.

GOVERNMENT TO EXPEL FOREIGNERS VIOLATING LABOR LAW

PA250404 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Nineteen foreigners will be expelled from Costa Rica today, Saturday, according to Immigration Director Adolfo Quiros. The 14 Nicaraguans, 3 Salvadorans, and 1 Panamanian [figures as heard] will be sent abroad.

These foreigners were in our country illegally and were displacing local workers without the corresponding work permits. Some of them tried to bribe immigration officials. They are all being held at central headquarters from where they will be taken to the border tommorrow.

EL SALVADOR

CLASHES BETWEEN GUERRILLAS, MILITARY RAISE DEATH TOLL

Four Military Garrisons Attacked

PA240112 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2330 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 23 May (ACAN-EFE)--According to the authorities, leftist guerrillas today attacked four military installations located in various parts of the country.

Casualties reported since the early morning hours and throughout the rest of the day number at least 36 and may exceed 40 once it is definitely determined how many people died in an attack by Marxist guerrillas in Acajutla, 80 km to the southwest.

At least 15 people died early today in an armed clash between members of the clandestine Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) and the military.

Many people reportedly have been injured, since the fighting took place in the most densely populated part of the city, site of El Salvador's most modern port.

It has been learned unofficially that the authorities have discarded the possibility that this might have been an attempt to "seize" the port, where big ships can moor, but others consulted did not discard the possibility that this may have been an attempt to sabotage the port, particularly its relatively modern installations.

Fighting was heavy and bloody and lasted 90 minutes, residents in the area told this agency by telephone. Many of those who died were presumably civilians passing through when the fighting broke out. The number of casualties on each side has not been disclosed. This has been the guerrilla's best organized attack on the army in the past 2 weeks.

Three other National Guard posts were attacked in other parts of the country. Several have died, but no injured people have been reported. Meanwhile, two other doctors were machinegunned by alleged rightist terrorists, thus raising to three the number of doctors murdered in the past week.

Several unidentified individuals ambushed Drs Jose Calixto Benitez and Raul Pinto in one of the streets of the densely populated city of San Miguel, 138 km east of San Salvador. Benitez died instantly. Pino is under intensive treatment in a local hospital.

Two other professionals were killed 1 week ago, after being kidnapped from the hospital where they were working as part of their required year of social service. The death of those two doctors led to a 7-day strike, which has affected medical services in the state's hospitals. The strike may last much longer now that a third doctor has been killed in San Miguel.

Over 7,000 Education Ministry employees also began a strike today to demand that their labor demands be solved and that Pio Segundo Calderon, undersecretary of culture, youth and sports, be dismissed.

The ministerial strike has forced the closing of the recreation centers amdinistered by the ministry, among them, the botanical park, the zoo and the children's entertainment park.

Clashes in Northeast Zone

PA251500 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 22 May 80 pp 2, 4

[Excerpts] Persons who have come from Verapaz, San Vicente and Arcatao in Chalatenango have told EL INDEPENDIENTE about the virtual state of war that exists in those zones. They also have assured us that casualties among the so-called subversive forces are not as high as reported. But they said that many military convoys have been ambushed as the authorities have reported.

One of these persons stated: "If indeed the sporadic clashes which the armed forces bulletins report were only taking place in Verapaz, Tepetitan and surrounding areas and were under control, then the situation of the Salvadoran revolution would not have any significance and people's cadres would have to find a tactic other than war. We, who so far have not taken any side and have not participated in the action, are convinced that the lies being printed in the newspapers concerning these clashes are so disrespectful of the people that they make no difference to the people."

"We believe San Vicente is vital to the war going on in the country to abolish a system which deteriorates more and more every day," the same person pointed out. "What is taking place in San Vicente is not mere ambushes or clashes and is not occurring in Verapaz and Tepetitan alone."

He added: "Actions are taking place every day in the rural zone which extends from the northeast in Tecoluca to the area northeast of Chichontepec Volcano to Tepetitan, Istepeque, San Cayetano, Verapaz and continues to Cuscatlan Department through Jerusalem, Mercedes, La Ceiba, Santa Cruz, Analquito and San Ramon. These actions also occasionally occur in nearby Santa Maria Ostuma, Paraiso de Osorio and the chain of villages of Los Tepezontes, in La Paz Department. In other words, the subversive forces are not operating only in one sector, as the Armed Forces Permanent Council reports in its communiques--reports which only fool themselves. They are operating in a large area in the Central Zone; every day there are battles and artillery and air attacks. Criminal raids occur in which the so-called subversive elements are punished by soldiers acting under the effects of liquor and drugs, and in which women and girls are killed, kidnapped, and raped, homes are burned, and whatever is found is stolen."

Weekend Toll to 36

PA260104 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0004 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 25 May (LATIN)--The police reported today that nine bodies were found in three different areas of El Salvador.

Four youths were found shot to death 67 km from San Salvador on the highway to Santa Ana. They were buried on the spot without being identified.

Three other unidentified youths were apparently shot on the outskirts of Panchimalco, 26 km south of San Salvador.

In the city of Zacatecoluca, 50 km east of San Salvador, a couple was murdered in their home. Their identity was not known.

No reason has been given for the murders, nor is the identity of the killers known, but it is presumed that the killings are part of the political violence rampant in the country for several months. With these latest nine victims the death toll for the weekend has risen to 36.

Rightist human rights groups estimate that about 2,500 people have been killed in the violent clashes between leftist and rightists, since rightist President Carlos Humberto Romero was ousted in Oct[illegible].

Guerrillas: 225 Army Casualties

PA261455 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] San Salvador--Two guerrilla groups claimed to have killed or wounded 225 soldiers in a week of confrontations throughout the nation. They stated that 22 guerrillas died during the actions. They added that they downed a military helicopter during the week of 7 to 13 May when they attacked government installations and a communications building.

A government spokesman denied the report on the casualty toll disclosed by the guerrillas last night. He added that the armed forces do not have the kind of helicopter that the rebels claim to have downed.

NAPOLEON DUARTE VIEWS EXTREMIST VIOLENCE

PA240002 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 23 May 80 p 3

[Excerpt] Yesterday, Jose Napoleon Duarte criticized the union of rightist groups and said they only seek power, just like the left.

He held a news conference at the presidential residence with foreign correspondents and local newsmen. The newsmen questioned Napoleon Duarte about recent national events and especially about the government's attitude toward the rightist union.

While speaking of the secret anticommunist army Duarte said: "This alliance wants to go back to the past or to the regimes in power prior to 15 October, which only served their private interests. As far as I am concerned, the leftist attitude is clownish and the right is a projection of the regressive forces in the country."

"These sectors do not interest me; I am only interested in finding solutions," he added.

He also emphasized that these two sectors only want power regardless of the extreme violence affecting the country. He also said the government had not declared any "war zone" in the country, and that the armed forces in their task of protecting national sovereignty and protecting Salvadorans are patrolling the country and have sometimes clashed with guerrillas.

GUTIERREZ COMMENTS ON RIGHT, LEFT DESTABILIZING EFFORTS

PA240204 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 23 May 80 p 37, 48

[Excerpts] A plan to destabilize the national economy is being implemented, almost in a coordinated manner, by the extreme right and left, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the government junta said.

Colonel Gutierrez was questioned by newsmen as he was meeting with agrarian reform technicians working in the field.

Gutierrez blamed the extreme right for carrying out massacres in order to show that the authorities do not control them. "With this they pretend to discredit the government's authority, but there is a cure for every ill," he said.

He blamed the extreme left for promoting strikes, demanding impossible conditions, poisoning the minds of the workers so they demand more than what the government can give, and create discontent.

"It is unfortunate that persons who claim to strive for the good of the people are leading the people to instability. It is not understandable how some labor leaders can demand salary increases when they well know that the government has given all it can. In spite of this, they pretend to be unaware that to say yes to all the demands is the same as having bread today and hunger tomorrow. They will also be punished."

Colonel Gutierrez said that the government will not grant all demands, not because it does not want to, but because the treasury cannot meet all demands. "What can be done, will be done. However, impossible demands cannot be met," he said.

Colonel Gutierrez warned: "Those who want to hamper the reform programs are trying to halt the process. It would be better if they desist because the process goes on."

MAJANO COMMENTS ON LATEST INCIDENTS IN COUNTRY

PA242127 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 24 May 80 pp 5, 27

[Text] The government is engaged in a struggle against subversion. It tries, however, not to violate human rights and avoids kidnappings and the disappearance of persons. The above statements were made by Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, referring to the latest incidents in the country.

He charged the leftwing groups with driving youths and peasants to suicide. The groups "are brainwashed" and led to believe they are fighting for justice, when in fact they are merely defending the positions of the so-called leaders.

He pointed out that the governing junta is willing to make the various changes needed for the benefit of the needier sectors, but the extremes are determined not to let the government work. Some do this in order to keep their privileges and discredit the reforms, while others do so because they have lost their banners "only because they did not make the reforms."

In broaching the topic of the exodus of our youths abroad, the officer said it is unfortunate for thousands of youths to be leaving daily to study elsewhere. They leave either because their parents send them away for fear that they may fall into the fangs of the leftwing or because they do not want to be subjected to pressures. There are high schools which have empty schoolrooms. In the national commerce school, in the industrial technical school, the "masked" elements of the leftwing have forced some of the youths to join their groups or face "execution" if they refuse.

Colonel Majano said the parents have all the right to try to save their children's future. The government is respectful of this. "However," he said, "we, the adults, must remain here to fight the enemies of the fatherland, to rescue it from the traitors."

"The left and rightwing groups are equally responsible for this, because they carry out massacres to disturb the Salvadoran people's tranquillity and peace," he said.

In the name of the junta, Majano denied the existence of alliances or understandings with the armies of neighboring nations such as Guatemala and Honduras "to carry out actions against the leftwing groups." The Salvadoran Army acts on its own; it is capable and responsible for its principles, he said.

There are military agreements, however, that continue to be honored as signed, but that involve other fields of action, he confirmed.

SALVADORAN LEFT ANNOUNCES MERCENARIES' ARRIVAL AT ARMY POSTS

PA240250 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish 23 May 80 Vol II no 95 p 888-894

[Excerpt] "We want to inform the Salvadoran people that complete battalions of mercenaries have landed and been taken to army posts. Six hundred were sent to Morazan, 600 to Zacatecoluca, and others to Santa Ana. We can hereby see the intervention of U.S. imperialism."

"We demand the government junta halt repression, suspend the state of siege and meet the workers' demands. We are not going to yield this time and leave these demands unanswered.

GUERRILLAS USING VENEZUELAN-MADE AMMUNITION

PA242300 Paris AFP in Spanish 2052 GMT 24 May 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 24 May (AFP)--Public security forces today reported that boxes of ammunition with lettering from the Venezuelan Defense Ministry and manufactured in Venezuela were found in the place where an attack was launched Friday morning against military posts in the port of Acajutla about 40 km southwest of here.

Police reported that the boxes were marked, "Defense Ministry, Venezuelan Military Industries Company, C.A.V.I.M., 20 ea. 7.62 cartridges, made in Venezuela." It is not known how the insurgents obtained the ammunition.

The People's Revolutionary Forces, a guerrilla group having the same political goals as the People's Revolutionary Bloc, sent a communique to local newspapers claiming that this week it inflicted 129 casualties on the army, suffering few in return. This is the first military communique issued here recently. It has been interpreted as a sign of the increasingly open nature of the confrontation between Salvadoran guerrillas and the army.

In Acajutla, scene of the clashes yesterday, several ships are stranded waiting for a solution to a railroad strike, decreed four days ago, so they can start loading.

Two Soviet ships, the Novomoskovsk and the Kapitan Lev Soluyen are in port waiting to load coffee and cotton for Asiatic ports.

The Norwegian ship Aries Carrier and the U.S. ship Coral Ruby are waiting to load cotton.

Investigation of Arms Origin

PA270345 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 26 May 80 pp 1, 33

[Text] The authorities from the Public Security Ministry yesterday indicated that they are trying to find out the origin of the arms seized from the guerrillas, who attacked the police posts in Acajutla Friday morning.

Just as this paper reported, one of the ammunition boxes had Venezuelan Army markings. A person who saw the box said Venezuelan arms were used during the Nicaraguan war. Public security authorities did not comment on this.

From the ammunition box seized in Acajutla, one may think that mercenaries are among the leftwing in the country; although it is the leftists who have accused the forces loyal to the government of having foreigners in their ranks. The government has denied such accusations.

Meanwhile, the list of arms seized in Acajutla includes U.S. made M-1 rifles, a model completely different from the one we have here, and machineguns also unknown here.

Some people say that these arms, including Galil and FAL rifles, were probably purchased by the guerrillas in the international black market and then smuggled into the country.

It also has been reported that suspicious individuals have been coming into the country over the past few days carrying strange bundles, but that the authorities are keeping a close watch on them.

MLP LEADER SAYS LEFT NOT READY FOR FINAL BATTLE

PA250344 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] San Salvador--A leader of the Peoples Liberation Movement [MLP] admitted in San Salvador today that the Salvadoran extreme left has problems to be solved before hurling itself into a total popular insurrection.

We cannot send the people to the streets or to the mountains without being sure of final victory and there are still strategic vacuums. This is what the secretary general of the Marxist organization, Luis Diaz, has told AFP.

'MILITARY SOURCES' DISCOUNT FINAL LEFTIST OFFENSIVE

PA270226 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1848 GMT 26 May 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 26 May (ACAN-EFE)--Leftist guerrilla attacks on Salvadoran military garrisons and installations have increased in the past few days.

However, the tactics used by the extreme leftist armed movements are very far from being a prelude to the final offensive announced by their leaders abroad, according to military sources consulted by ACAN-EFE.

Marxist guerrillas have launched heavy attacks on garrisons in different cities of the country on at least three occasions this year.

According to the sources, the left's objective seems to be merely to constantly harass army and security troops in the hope of creating a state of morale "conducive to panic and fear" among government forces.

The guerrilla raids on military installations would appear to demonstrate more a relative than absolute power.

The sources added that another objective appears to be to stimulate "massive repression" of the civilian population by the military forces in order to cause the people to repudiate the government forces.

On at least two of the three occasions mentioned, the army and security forces responded by launching large-scale combing operations to locate the guerrillas, who generally disappear as rapidly and mysteriously as they arrived at the site of the attacks.

On the other hand, the three armed attacks mentioned were not the only ones, but the best organized so far. Reports are continuously received in the Salvadoran capital of garrisons attacked in towns in the interior of the country.

In most of these attacks, the comparative toll of victims has been favorable to the government forces. This does not take into account the deaths of members of the army and security forces who are killed in actions apparently unrelated to the guerrilla attacks on military centers.

The best planned guerrilla attack on a military post took place last Friday morning in Acajutla, 80 km southwest of the Salvadoran capital. The port city was virtually occupied by the guerrilla forces who fought with government forces stationed there for 1 and 1/2 hours.

The toll of the clash was at least 20 civilians killed and many others injured. Very few of the dead were members of the attacking guerrilla group. They were civilians caught in the crossfire between guerrillas and military troops.

Despite a large-scale search operation, the troops were forced to desist from their efforts to locate the guerrillas.

On the other hand, the attack proved something that was already generally known: The guerrillas are well armed, although perhaps not with the necessary quantities of weapons.

On Friday the authorities launched an investigation into the source of certain weapons and ammunition possessed by the guerrillas. Boxes with Venezuelan Army identification were abandoned by the guerrillas at the site of the Acajutla confrontation.

On several occasions, the guerrillas have also abandoned modern weapons which are not even stocked by the Salvadoran Army.

Despite all the weapons allegedly available to the guerrillas, the military sources consulted stated clearly that they doubted that a final offensive will be launched by the left in the near future, although there are undoubtedly plans to stage one.

In any case, they said, it is definite that the leftists will never attempt anything in this country as long as they do not have popular support. The sources said that, even with military support from abroad, an armed insurrectional movement has very little chance of success given the lack of a popular base for it.

GUATEMALA

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DECIDES TO PARTICIPATE IN MOSCOW GAMES

PA232109 Paris AFP in Spanish 1617 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 23 May (AFP)--The Guatemalan Olympic Committee today signed a document in Mexico to participate in the Moscow Olympics.

The Guatemalan Government had left the decision to go to Moscow up to the athletic authorities and the local Olympic committee decided to participate.

Guatemala will participate in sailing, weight lifting, rowing and possibly, if it meets the standard, track and field competitions. The delegation is made up of 10 athletes at the present time. It may increase to 14.

MLN DEPUTIES SUGGEST SEVERING RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA240449 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2011 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 22 May (ACAN-EFE)--Deputies to the Guatemalan Congress from the anticommunist National Liberation Movement (MLN) today submitted a motion for the severing of relations with the United States. The congressmen submitted the motion in case "the United States continues promoting the subversive actions against our country."

The motion is part of a number of reactions to the activities of political exiles, Congress and university officials, who are in favor of statements issued by William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state.

Guatemala's Justice Department is investigating the activities of Guatemalans abroad to decide whether or not to take legal action against them for conspiring against the constitutional order and the country's security.

The request for an investigation has been ordered by the government and Interior Ministry in relation to the announcement that a Guatemalan patriotic liberation front was going to be organized. The idea was originally discussed in Paris.

Another reason for it is the proceedings of the Social Democratic conference held in San Jose, Costa Rica, where the Democratic Front Against Repression made an appeal for the formation of a democratic and popular revolutionary government to struggle against the present Guatemalan Government.

The primary persons under investigation are the exiles Guillermo Colom Argueta, United Revolutionary Front leader; Elizabeth Alvarez, university professor and Miguel Angel Albiture, a labor leader. Other persons involved are Carlos Gallardo, congressman for the Social Democratic Party, and Raul Osorio Paz, national university rector. Although Colom Argueta, Alvarez and Albiture claim to represent their respective groups, the MLN today said they are expressing their personal views and denies any intention to promote violent changes in the country.

The Guatemalan Government today analyzed the meeting in Costa Rica and Bowdler's statements, but it did not assume a critical or extreme attitude in relation to either of the two. Deputy Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima, who is acting foreign minister, said an investigation has been ordered, but at the same time that the Costa Rican Government is not responsible for the conference because it did not promote or sponsored it.

The Guatemalan Embassy in Washington has been told by the Guatemalan Government to investigate Bowdler's statements.

The anticommunist MLN says that it is dissatisfied with the United States because of its meddling in the internal affairs of other countries--mainly Central America--and for violating the human rights of the black race shown in the recent disorders in Miami, Florida.

POLICE PURSUING GUERRILLAS; SALVADORAN ATTACK FEARED

PA261911 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Combined units of the police and army forces are combing the western part of the country today in pursuit of a group of guerrillas of the leftwing Armed People's Revolutionary Organization who on Friday evening attacked the San Rafael Pie de la Cuesta police station killing the deputy chief of the station, Humberto Rivas Morales. A policeman fled and informed other stations about the attack. The combing operation includes air patrols.

Meanwhile in the east, surveillance has been stepped up at the police stations in Jerez and Jutiapa for fear that Salvadoran guerrillas might attack to procure weapons. The precautionary measure has been adopted because Salvadoran guerrillas have taken over Candelaria district in Santa Ana, El Salvador near the Guatemalan border.

HONDURAS

TAIWAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

PA260017 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1657 GMT 25 May 80

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 25 May (ACAN-EFE)--The foreign minister of Taiwan, Chu Fu-sung today began a 3-day official visit to Honduras.

The foreign minister will be received by the military government junta of Honduras tomorrow, Monday. He will be the official guest of the metropolitan council of the Central District (jurisdiction of the Mayor of Tegucigalpa) for the dedication of Confucius Square in the southern sector of the city.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA DENOUNCES PLOT TO KILL SANDINIST LEADERS

PA261949 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1616 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Managua, 26 May (ACAN-EFE)--Unidentified elements described as "counterrevolutionaries" have offered 25,500 cordobas ($2,500) to assassinate each member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

The disclosure was made today during a news conference by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the National Directorate and of the junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction.

The Sandinist official said the Nicaraguan intelligence corps has captured members of the so-called Democratic Armed Forces (FAD). He added that those arrested, whose names or number he did not disclose, have testified that they are members of the FAD. They said also that they "have been encouraged" to earn 25,000 cordobas "for killing each one of the members of the FSLN Directorate," which is composed of nine commanders of the revolution, including Ortega, who gave the information.

The only thing known about the FAD is that its members have been painting signs on the roads and particularly in the paved road from Managua to Niquinohomo.

The information was released by Commander Ortega while answering a question by a newsman about the contents of reports published here regarding an alleged attempt on the life of Moises Hassan, member of the government junta, and Justice Minister Ernesto Castillo. Ortega said the results of the respective investigation are being reviewed but that the Interior Ministry "will give the last word" about what really happened.

SEVEN DEMOCRATIC ARMED FORCES MEMBERS TO BE TRIED

PA220355 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] We are receiving last-minute reports from the court. Here is a report by Maria Luisa Ovando:

Seven members of the self-styled revolutionary group Democratic Armed Forces [FAD] were turned over to the judge at noon today. The prisoners turned over by the Ministry of Interior to the judge of the Second Criminal Court are: Pedro Jose Paz Bravo, Roberto Adrian Almendariz (Jarpa), Emilio Jose Flores Cordero, Alberto Romulto Duarte Mesa, Osvaldo Winston Caamano, Eduardo Antonio Orellano Serrano and Roger Enrique (Dondol) Perez.

The so-called FAD had participated in several attacks and according to them these attacks were launched for political purposes. Their ties with known Somozists who are residing in Guatemala and other countries of the isthmus has been proven.

The head of this group is well-known former baseball director National Guardsman Carlos Garcia Solorzano.

REPORTAGE ON REFUGEE DEPARTURES, BOAT ARRIVALS

FL231111 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Yesterday 3,203 antisocial elements left the port of Mariel for the United States, some 599 vessels from Florida are presently in port. It was announced that three vessels yesterday arrived from Florida.

Over 2,000 Leave 23 May

FL241223 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] A total of 2,008 antisocials yesterday left Mariel for the United States. As the third edition of the newspaper GRANMA went to press [24 May], there were 556 vessels at that port. Five more vessels arrived yesterday. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish a t 1305 GMT on 24 May gives the number of vessels in Mariel as 566]

Over 4,000 Depart 25 May

FL261112 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] GRANMA's News from Mariel section reports that 4,558 antisocials left Mariel yesterday for the United States. At the close of today's edition, 470 boats from Florida remained at Mariel port. One boat arrived yesterday.

PERUVIAN CHARGE EXPECTS SOLUTION TO EMBASSY EXILES

PA232344 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2155 GMT 23 May 80

[Excerpt] Havana, 23 May (EFE)--Peruvian sources today told EFE that it is expected that the problem of the 455 Cuban refugees still remaining in the Peruvian Embassy will be solved soon. The source said that in the past 10 days, 15 persons have left the embassy.

Negotiations between the Havana and Lima governments are being carried out "and positions are being accommodated to find a favorable solution" for the exiles who have remained in the Peruvian Embassy for approximately 2 months. Peruvian Charge d'Affaires Armando Lecaros expects that the problem of the Cuban exiles will be solved "in the near future." He noted, "we expect to continue the negotiations and talks in the same manner they have been taking place until now between the Cuban Foreign Ministry and Peruvian diplomats."

The last contingent of Cubans, out of the approximately 11,000 who jumped over the Peruvian Embassy fence, will be going to Lima in planes chartered by the government of President Francisco Morales Bermudez. The Cuban refugees refuse to leave the embassy and have reiterated their willingness to move from the embassy to the Jose Marti Airport only when the Cuban authorities give them permits to leave the island.

NONALIGNED DISARMAMENT DOCUMENT SUBMITTED TO UN

FL231339 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1205 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] On behalf of the nonaligned countries, Cuba has circulated among members of the UN Disarmament Commission a document including elements of a draft resolution on the declaration of the decade of the eighties as the second decade for disarmament. The document submitted by the nonaligned countries points out that the first decade's objectives had not been achieved and that the present decade has begun with ominous signs of deterioration in the international situation and a still greater escalation of the arms race.

Meanwhile, in Washington a joint congressional commission approved a military budget for 1981 which is $18 billion higher than the current one.

Commentary on Proposal

PA250305 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 May 80

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] Throughout history, peace has been a basic aspiration of all the people of the world. This aspiration has become more heartfelt and necessary as weapons have been perfected to an extent that they have become mass destruction tools.

In this era of thermonuclear weapons, the struggle for disarmament and peace is now a matter of survival for the human species. The fact that there are imperialist powers, especially U.S. imperialism, that possess nuclear weapons, represents a continuous threat of these forces of international reaction unleashing an extermination war that would have mournful consequences for mankind.

In the past few years, thanks to the rational and firm peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, important advances were made in the struggle for international detente, peaceful coexistence, disarmament and peace. But when the possibility of an effective detente looked the most promising, the most reactionary sectors of the United States increased their warlike activities aimed at a return to the cold war policy that more than 2 decades ago placed the world on the verge of a nuclear disaster.

While the Soviet Union has withdrawn a large number of troops from Central Europe as a significant contribution to detente and has ratified the SALT II treaties on the limitation of strategic weapons, the United States has decided to install more sophisticated nuclear weapons in Europe and refuses to ratify the disarmament agreements. At the same time, the United States has adopted clear warlike measures in the Indian Ocean, Asia and Latin America.

For this reason, it has become more urgent and necessary for all the progressive governments and people of the world to intensify their struggle for disarmament and peace to halt the warlike designs of imperialism.

Consequent with this aspiration of mankind, the nonaligned countries movement has just presented a proposal to the United Nations to have the 1980-1989 period declared the second decade for disarmament. The document notes that the objectives of the first decade for disarmament were not accomplished and that the second decade has begun with gloomy signs of deterioration of the international situation and of an even greater escalation of the arms race.

The nonaligned movement has proposed adopting efficient measures to stop the arms race, including, first of all, the complete banning of nuclear tests and the prohibition of new mass destruction weapons. The movement also proposes a prohibition on the production and storing of all chemical and radiation weapons and calls for the creation of an international and obligatory judicial body that will give guarantees to states which do not possess nuclear weapons that those arms will not be used against them or threaten them.

The nonaligned countries also call for the ratification, on a priority basis, of the SALT II treaty and note that specific measures are necessary for the decade that has just begun so that disarmament will effectively contribute to economic and social development and to the creation of a new international economic order.

With these objectives, the nonaligned movement has called for a reduction of military expenditures and for the use of resources saved as a result of this to aid the economic and social development of the developing countries.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION CONDEMN MIAMI RIOTS

PA242141 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Bloody police repression of the black community in the United States, which last weekend claimed a toll of 20 dead, 500 injured and upwards of 1,000 arrests in Miami, is still being criticized by the international public.

The WPC has stated that the U.S. military apparatus won't spare any efforts when it comes to defending the system generating racism. It stressed that the bloody repression of blacks in Miami unveils the flasehood and hypocrisy of the U.S. government's human rights propaganda.

In Moscow, the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation condemned that brutal repression which it called further proof of the massive violations of the Helsinki agreements by the U.S. Government. In turn, the WFTU, repudiating the bloody Miami incidents, underscored that these crimes bare the falsehood and hypocrisy of U.S. President James Carter's remarks defending human rights.

The WIDF [Women's International Democratic Federation] made a similar statement asking the United Nations to take action so the violation of the human rights of the black population in the United States can stop.

NSC PLAN TO OVERTHROW MANLEY GOVERNMENT REPORTED

FL241234 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Andrew Young, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and Julian Dixon, congressman from Los Angeles, have confirmed that the U.S. National Security Council at this time is developing a plan to overthrow the Jamaican Government. The revelation was made by the U.S. newspaper New York AMSTERDAM NEWS, which indicated that according to these two persons, the plan is aimed at increasing political tension and economic instability in Jamaica to overthrow the government of Prime Minister Michael Manley.

The newspaper stresses that the National Security Council is disturbed by the Jamaican Government's decision to reject conditions which the International Monetary Fund (IMF) tried to impose on it. According to the sources, the destabilization plan consists of two parts--the National Security Council is pressuring investors and industrialists to refrain from providing assistance or capital to the Manley Government and, secondly, this powerful U.S. agency is demanding that businessmen support the electoral campaign of opposition leader Edward Seaga who has promised to return to the IMF as soon as he assumes power.

CIA ACCUSED OF SETTING FIRE IN JAMAICAN ELDERLY HOME

PA250325 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 24 May 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The tragedy that took place last Tuesday in a home for the old in Kingston, Jamaica opens to question an incident which only to think about it, causes the most irate indignation. More than 150 elderly persons, most of them disabled, died when the Eventide home, which housed more than 700 elderly persons, was burned to ashes.

Jamaican authorities, including Prime Minister Michael Manley, have said that the possibility that the fire was intentional cannot be discarded.

The police information department said that four men were seen running from the home before the fire, which rapidly destroyed the home for the old, broke out. Besides, it was learned that telephone lines had been cut before the fire broke out.

This incident, together with constant destabilizing maneuvers carried out by U.S. imperialism against the Jamaican Government, have a strong bearing on speculations that the fire in the home was just another monstrous criminal action of the CIA carried out by its agents. We must not forget that in its efforts to stop the people's struggle for their liberation, U.S. imperialists have committed the most criminal and genocidal actions.

It has been proved without a doubt that CIA agents were the ones who in October 1976 carried out the barbaric sabotage against a Cuban passenger aircraft in which 73 persons were killed. Just 2 weeks ago, when protests held in Cuba were stronger against the new imperialist aggressions and maneuvers in our country, a children's nursery was set on fire with hundreds of children inside the building. The rapid and heroic action taken by the people and the authorities prevented the cowardly attempt from resulting in a large number of innocent victims.

Many assassinations of men, women and children have been committed by CIA agents in various countries of our America. The victims have always been those struggling for the cause of our peoples and other persons whose lives have been ended by imperialism as a result of its hatred for the people and in its attempt to intimidate them. About 4 years ago, criminal hands related to the CIA set fire to the Orange Range district in Kingston, Jamaica, in which 11 persons died, among them several children.

The aid that U.S. imperialists are giving to tyrannies in several countries in Latin America and the Caribbean which brutally repress the people is just as criminal as these actions. U.S. agents are in charge of giving lessons in repressive and genocidist methods to police, military and paramilitary forces in those countries. U.S. arms are supplied to these criminals whom the U.S. Government and propaganda media portray as defenders of freedom and democracy.

The crimes committed by U.S. imperialists against the people are as abominable as those carried out 4 decades ago by the Nazis in Europe. These genocidal actions were condemned by mankind, and many who committed those actions were exemplarily punished by the people's justice. In the same manner, the people will punish U.S. imperialists who on behalf of freedom have carried out, and still do, the most barbaric actions in our America.

AALAPSO SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO JAMAICA

FL262244 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] The Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization--AALAPSO--has sent a message to Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley expressing its condolence over the dastardly massacre perpetrated by imperialism and reaction against destitute Jamaican people.

The message, signed by AALAPSO Secretary General Melba Hernandez, condemns the policy of aggression which U.S. imperialism and internal reaction are following in Jamaica against the government to produce changes favorable to their exploitive interests.

The horrifying crime at the home for the elderly in Kingston and, using the same methods, the attempt to assassinate hundreds of children at a day care center in Cuba are part of the policy of military blackmail, intervention and threats which the United States is developing in the Caribbeaan and Central America in an attempt to intimidate the people. AALAPSO, concludes the message to Michael Manley, reiterates to you and the people of Jamaica at this painful time its resolute solidarity with your just struggle.

GDR DELEGATION MEMBERS ARRIVING 27 MAY

FL261031 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and chairman of the GDR's Council of State, will arrive in Cuba tomorrow. He heads a party and government delegation from the brother country on an official and friendly visit. This visit is in response to an invitation by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the councils of State and Ministers.

The other members of the delegation are Willi Stoph, a member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Erich Mielke, member of the Central Committee Politburo and minister of state security; Gerhard Weiss, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs and Harry Spindler, GDR ambassador to Cuba.

The people of Havana, representing the whole nation, are getting ready to give a warm and multitudinous welcome to the delegation on its arrival here.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES

FL231649 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet arrived here this morning. The delegation is headed by Ivan I. Bodyul, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of the Union Foreign Relations Commission. Raul Roa, vice president of the People's Government National Assembly, and Rene de los Santos, both members of the PCC Central Committee, and Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov welcomed the visitors at the Jose Marti International Airport.

Visits Palace of Conventions

FL232242 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Ivan I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of its foreign relations committee and first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, has visited the Palace of Conventions here.

Raul Roa, member of the Central Committee and vice president of the People's Government National Assembly, headed the Cuban party welcoming the Soviet delegation. Also present were Central Committee members Fabio Grobart and Rene de los Santos, as well as Jose Aranabuo Aranaburo and Aleida March, secretary and chairman, respectively, of the People's Government National Assembly's foreign relations committee. During its visit to the Palace of Conventions, the Soviet delegation exchanged information and experiences with the deputies.

Isle of Youth Visit

FL241750 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1735 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] A Supreme Soviet delegation led by Ivan Ivanovich Bodyul, deputy chairman of the Council of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission and member of the CPSU Central Committee, has arrived on the Isle of Youth.

The delegation was received at Nueva Gerona's air terminal by Armando Manresa, first secretary of the municipal party committee, and Roberto Ogando, president of the local people's government assembly.

The visitors toured the museum at the former Modelo Prison where Fidel Castro and other participants of the attack on the Moncada barracks were imprisoned for 18 months. They were briefed on the stay of the revolutionaries at the prison. The Soviet officials who are in Cuba at the invitation of the People's Government National Assembly will visit places of educational and economic interest in that special municipality

PROTOCOL SIGNING MARKS END OF CEMA TRADE MEETING

FL221244 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1037 GMT 22 May80

[Text] The protocol of the seventh meeting of the experts' study group on the market demand of the CEMA-member countries ministers conference was signed in Havana City. The delegates from GDR, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union extensively discussed the guidelines to be included in a general methodology needed for a study on market demands.

During the meeting, the participants exchanged experiences on methods, which included how to predict the demand for consumer goods, food supplies, shoes, clothing and others. In addition to the population's standard of living and growth of the economy of CEMA-member countries, the protocol signed in our capital includes the 1981-1985 work plan for the study group on the market demand.

Following the conclusion of the CEMA meeting, an international seminar on market demand research will open today in Havana, which is sponsored by Cuba every 5 years. Participating in that second seminar will be the CEMA-member countries and delegations from the United States and Mexico as well as a Nicaraguan representative invited as guest. The agenda of the scientific event, which will end tomorrow, includes such topics as research work on market demands, future development and orientation of the demand as well as exchange of experiences within research work in this field.

The Cuban delegation is headed by Eugenio Rodriguez Balari, director of the Cuban Institute of Research and Orientation on Consumer Demand.

CEMA COUNTRIES SIGN FISHING COOPERATION PROTOCOL

FL241504 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] The 19th meeting of the six-country Joint Commission for Fishing Cooperation Among CEMA-Member Countries has ended at the Atlantico Hotel in Santa Maria del Mar with the signing of a protocol for the 1981-85 5-year period.

Among other work, the protocol calls for the exploitation of pisciculture at sea and studies of the Antarctic to minimize the importance of fishing resources in that zone. Advances made in the development of technology and science, research, fishing methods and other matters were examined at the meeting.

The protocol was signed by (Micho Penkov) for Bulgaria, (Alfred Huette) for the GDR, Antonio Carrillo for Cuba, (Jozef Raj) for Poland, (Vintila Rosaru) for Romania and (Yuriy Vistrov) for the USSR.

BAHAMAS

WORKERS PARTY CRITICIZES HANDLING OF FLAMINGO INCIDENT

FL261430 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 20 May 80 p 1

[Text] Workers Party Chief Rodney Moncur has called for the dissolution of Parliament so that "the proper leadership" can be chosen to deal with the Flamingo incident.

In a press release this morning, Mr Moncur has criticised the prime minister's handling of the incident and said his foreign policy is "defective."

"If we are to defend the Bahamas against Castro's aggression, we must first demand that Pindling and his Cabinet resign now and that the governor general issues a writ dissolving Parliament and calls for a general election," Moncur said.

"It is obvious that Mr Pindling and not Castro is at fault although Cuba is the aggressor and has caused the loss of four Bahamian lives." He said this was so because the Bahamas Government should have negotiated fishing rights with the Cuban Government.

"Nothing is wrong with an agreed number of Cuban boats fishing alongside Bahamian fishermen on what we claim to be our banks," he said.

"The Workers Party's position is that there must be a clear, unemotional and intelligent negotiation between Castro and Pindling concerning the sharing of the fisheries resources to which the Bahamas lays claim and which the Cubans have been exploiting for years."

"It was wrong of the Bahamas Government to have unilaterally declared traditionally international fishing grounds to be reserved for Bahamians only," he said.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

JUAN BOSCH CONDEMNS U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY

PA251925 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Juan Bosch, former president of the Dominican Republic, has said that the recent police repression of the black people in Miami shows that human rights are topsy-turvy in the United States. In an interview published by the Venezuelan newspaper EL NACIONAL, Bosch stated that U.S. President James Carter's entire policy of overseeing the observance of human rights in Latin America seeks only to curb the advance of the revolutionary process in the hemisphere.

The Nicaraguan people's victory, he said, shows that no one can stop the revolution. Bosch noted that a U.S. policy of militarization is increasing worldwide. He cited U.S. military threats against Cuba and Iran.

He voiced support for the liberation movements in Latin America and condemned the threats and cold war policy undertaken by the U.S. Government in the Caribbean.